CHIN

monthly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

E CHURCH
CHINA
AMES ENDICOTT

NDAN DIARY
REWI ALLEY

W CHINA'S
RKERS

1952

¥ 6,000

LI SHUN-TA'S mutual aid team, famous for its record-breaking production achievements, selects seeds for spring sowing.

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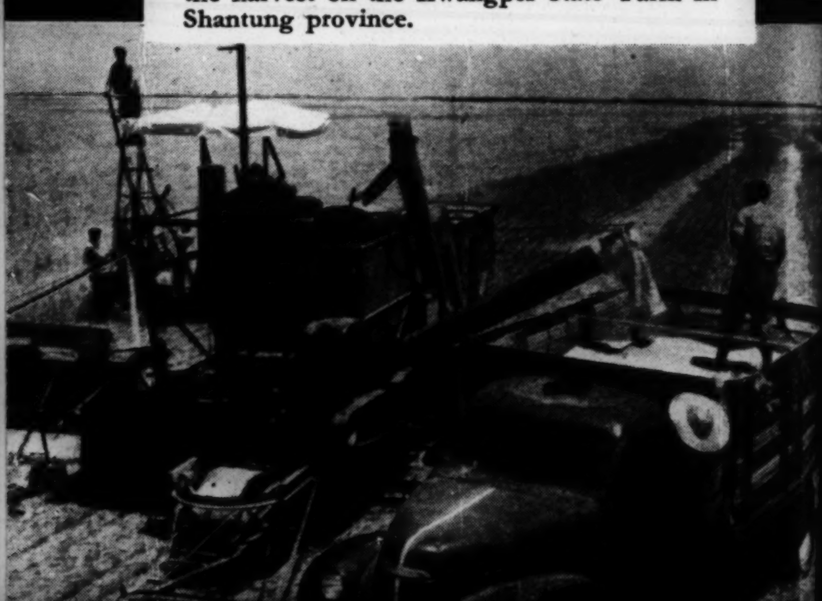

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May 1

China Monthly Review

(J. B. Powell, Editor & Publisher 1918-1947)

Volume 122 **Number 5**

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密勒氏
評論報

May 1952

The Month in Review

International Economic Conference 421
US Germ War Fully Proved 424
The Christian Church in China
by Dr. James Endicott 430
The Huai River Project 437
Sandan Diary by Rewi Alley 443
A Cooperative Village 452
China Cleans House by John W. Powell 456
Has the KMT Reformed? 465
Likiang after the Earthquake 471
China Notes 474
The Malayan Rubber and Tin Scramble 480
Notes from Shantung province 485
The Labor Movement in New China
by C. Y. W. Meng 490
Tientsin Roundup 500
Reply to Mr. Abbas—II 506
International Notes 510
"The Small Doctor"—a short story 517
Books of Interest 521

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LETTERS
From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

To the Editor:

On March 4, while 13 formations of US aircraft in a total of 72 sorties were intruding and spreading germ-laden insects over Antung, Langtow and other cities of China's Northeast, the US Secretary of State Dean Acheson was declaring the "United Nations" forces were not using any sort of bacteriological warfare.

How brave Acheson is! Indeed, he is a brave and faithful lackey of Wall Street. His statements represent the US ruling circles. The US government would like to hide their ghastly crimes being carried out under the flag of the United Nations, in order to deceive the justice-loving and peace-loving people of America into supporting their inhuman, unjust and ruinous war.

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Calamity which fell yesterday on the peaceful people of Korea, has today already fallen on the peaceful people of China. What is the use of only wrath and indignation. Peace can be achieved only through struggle! Arise! peace-loving people throughout the world! If you are thirsting for peace, you must struggle for it; otherwise, the same calamity will fall on you tomorrow.

I will not only firmly uphold the China Democratic Parties' Joint Protest Against US Germ Warfare but am also ready to join the anti-epidemic teams to Northeast China and Korea or to join the Chinese Volunteers, who are aiding the Koreans in their fight against the American invaders.

YANG CHUNG-TIEN

Northwestern University
Sian
April 3, 1952

LETTER TO U.S.A.

To the Editor:

I would appreciate it if you would publish an open letter to the American people:

* * *

You may or may not have read in your newspapers or heard over your radio that your military are resorting to the basest and most inhuman form of warfare in Korea, namely, bacteriological warfare.

More than that, they are actually invading Chinese air and territorial domain by spreading these deadly plague germs in our Northeast and around the city of Tsingtao in Shantung, greatly endangering the lives of innocent and peace-loving civilians.

All these barbarous and lawless acts have aroused deep and nation-wide indignation among the Chinese people.

The motive of your military is to destroy the people but to leave the industrial equipment intact. In this way, they claim "the germ bombs are even more effective than atomic bombs."

This is a madness raised to the Nth degree, and theirs is a war not only against the Korean and Chinese combatants but against the whole of humanity, for in their plans to foment a third world war, they are plotting the same destruction for other peoples.

With my intimate knowledge of the American people, among whom I have lived quite a number of years and of whom I count many personal friends, I know what your military are doing in Korea and in China today is a betrayal of your best interests, a brazen violation of the highest American ideals and traditions, and the basic laws of international decency as well as a dastardly crime against the whole of mankind.

So in your own best interests and the best interests of innocent and peace-loving people everywhere as well as in the name of humanity, I am writing you in this fashion earnestly calling upon you to take whatever immediate and effective steps you can, individually and collectively, to stop your military from continuing this most barbarous, cowardly and inhuman form of warfare, bacteriological warfare.

HUBERT S. LIANG

Anhuei University
Wuhu
March 31 1952

WORLD PEACE

To the Editor:

When I read the news that the US imperialists are waging bacteriological warfare in Korea and our Northeast, I became very angry. As the US aggressors and their accomplices, refusing to learn the lesson of their defeat in China, launched aggression on Korea, the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers, steeled in struggle, voiced their determination to oppose resolutely US aggression.

But now, the aggressors use even more cruel weapons. We Chinese people must increase production, practice economy, remould our thoughts and bring the great task of resisting US aggression and aiding Korea to protect and defend our Fatherland to a successful conclusion.

Besides, we must unite with all peace and freedom loving peoples, first of all the Soviet Union and the New Democratic nations, as allies to oppose jointly these imperialist intrigues for provoking war, and thus we will fight for lasting world peace.

TUNG HUANG SUN

Shanghai
April 8, 1952

PLASTIC BOTTLES

To the Editor:

In 1942 Wendell Wilkie wrote of a world-wide reservoir of goodwill toward the American people, and warned, even then, that the reservoir could run dry.

In 1942, if anyone had accused the United States of germ warfare, he would not have been believed for an instant, for in 1942 germ warfare on the part of the American people was, indeed, impossible.

See how my native country has sunk to the depths of degredation in one short decade! During that decade, prominent Americans wrote and spoke volumes on the subject of the attractions of germ warfare and its superiority over atomic warfare because it was cheaper and because it left property intact. Private Property is the true religion of the United States imperialists.

The real tragedy for the American people is that they have allowed their government to maneuver them into the position where the charge against them of germ warfare is instantly and unquestionably believed by at least a billion people, half the world's population. And surely of the remaining billion, there must be many, many, even among those exposed to Acheson's phoney shudders of holy horror who wonder: Maybe it is so, after all!

According to the **New York Times**, columnist Drew Pearson is arranging for messages of goodwill from American college students to the Chinese people, said messages to be put in plastic bottles and dropped off the coast of China! Isn't that a pretty sentiment?

If I thought it worthwhile to waste postage on Mr. P., I would suggest to him that this bottled love and kisses be dropped at the same time as the napalm and germ-bombs, that the Korean and Chinese people may know that the American college students really love them dearly and are desirous of sending them to a Better Land, where they will be free from "Communist tyranny."

D. FISCHER

Shanghai
April 3, 1952

FOR Accurate, Analytical & Forthright Interpretation of Events in India
FOR Detailed Information of the Struggle of India's Millions for Bread and Freedom
FOR Sharp Exposure of Nefarious Plans of Anglo-American Imperialism and Their Agents in India

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WORLD FRIENDS

To the Editor:

Recently we were overjoyed after listening to a report by Comrade Liu, a combat hero of the PLA who participated in the celebration of the World Youth Festival in Berlin last August, and we were still more convinced that new China's international position has been unprecedentedly elevated.

Our Youth Delegation was enthusiastically greeted everywhere on their way to participate in this international festival. Time and again they were embraced and encircled by crowds. Thousands of people strove to take pictures of our national flag the moment it appeared in the air.

Flowers presented by a long procession piled up like hills in front of our delegation. Programs and speeches by our representatives were repeatedly interrupted by cheers and applause.

We are deeply moved by the pro-

(Continued on Page 524)

The Month in Review

- *Economic Conference*
- *Germ War Proved*

International Economic Conference

THE International Economic Conference, which was being convened in Moscow just as this issue went to press, offers conclusive evidence that the so-called Iron Curtain around the non-capitalist world is a creation of the West itself.

Representatives from the lands of socialism, new democracy and capitalism were gathering to discuss possibilities for trade between all nations, regardless of social system. Unrestricted trade between the nations of the world, it has been repeatedly pointed out, could in large measure relieve the economic difficulties which are wreaking such serious havoc with the economies of the "Western" countries and of the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Approximately 450 representatives were scheduled to take part in the conference, with roughly 60 representing the Anglo-Saxon countries, 80 from Western Europe, 50 from Latin America, 25 from the Scandinavian countries, 25 from the Soviet Union, 25 from China, 50 from the new democracies of Eastern Europe, 40 from the Near and Middle East and 50 from India, Japan and Southeast Asia.

A glance at the composition of the delegates is enough to discredit the US State Department charge that representation was "dominated" by the Soviet Union.

Actually, the tone of the meeting was set in a preconference statement by Robert Chambeiron, general secretary of the conference's arrangements commission, who said that all concerned regarded the conference as one of the means of removing the difficulties which are dividing the world into two camps.

He pointed out that the committee which called the conference was set up in Copenhagen last October and had no connection with any political organization or government. It is made up of economists, industrialists, financiers, officials of foreign trade organs and representatives of trade unions of 20 countries.

The chief aim of the committee, he said, was to arrange a serious economic conference to discuss methods of solving the economic problems upon which the attention of the whole world is focused today. As Chambeiron put it, "It is not the aim of the committee to bring British, French and American businessmen to Moscow in order to ask them to approve the socialist system, just as it is not its intention to recommend representatives from Poland and Czechoslovakia to return to the bosom of capitalism."

* * *

THE basic reason for the stalemate in international trade, of course, is the American attempt to "starve out" the East. Through devices such as the Marshall Plan, which has enabled America to gain a large measure of control over the Western European countries, the United States has slowed East-West trade in Europe to a trickle. In addition to putting pressure on other countries to halt trade with the East, the United States itself has steadfastly refused to trade with any countries whose political and economic affairs she cannot control.

The unsoundness of this policy has already become clearly evident. In Europe the real sufferers from this policy have been the Western European countries. Their industries, which formerly supplied many of the manufactured goods required by the countries of Eastern Europe, are depressed. On the other hand, the trade ban prevents them from securing the food and industrial raw materials formerly imported from the East.

Meanwhile, in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe construction has been progressing at a pace never before equalled. At the same time, China has also begun large-scale construction and industrialization work. The scale of construction is so gigantic that, given normal trade relations with the East, West Europe's industries could operate at full capacity.

As the peoples of the Western countries are finding out, the Truman administration's war policy offers no solution to the many difficulties which beset them. A policy of unrestricted trade with the East would offer a solution.

Western businessmen, for instance, have long talked about the potential market in China. Today the market is no longer "potential." It exists and, what's more, it is growing rapidly. It is an ironical fact now, when this long looked-for market has at last developed, Western businessmen are barred by their own governments from entering into it.

Trade with China would make a tremendous difference in the economies of the West. For America alone it would mean prosperity for the West coast ports, it would be a boon to the unemployed in Detroit, it would wipe out many of the commodity "surpluses" which are now choking the American economy.

The calling of this International Economic Conference once again serves to point up the short-sightedness of the West's American-imposed trade restrictions. It further demonstrates that peaceful trade between East and West is not only possible but desirable since it would be beneficial to all parties.

US Germ War Fully Proved

THE evidence gathered on the spreading of germ warfare in Korea and Northeast China conclusively proves that the US is committing a war crime and a crime against humanity in its frantic efforts to succeed where it has failed on the battlefield and at the conference table.

An international body of lawyers, made up of members from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, China, France, Italy and Poland; a team of Korean, Chinese and foreign correspondents; and Chinese medical and scientific workers have all visited areas where infected insects were dropped by US planes and they have seen with their own eyes proof of the US attempt to exterminate millions by launching large-scale germ warfare. And, as in the case of the correspondents, they themselves have seen the infected insects being dropped from the air.

These people, in the course of investigation, have talked to Korean and Chinese eyewitnesses of the US crime. They have personally examined remains of germ bombs, infected insects and the material used to spread the lethal germs. At the same time, in both Korea and Northeast China, they have also seen how speedily and effectively the people are wiping out the germs.

So strong has world reaction been to the launching of such a frightful crime, one which even the Nazis hesitated over, that Washington has been compelled to issue official denials. Although time and again it has been pointed out that the Americans have failed to start any epidemics in Korea or Northeast China—where speedy mass action has put down any epidemic danger created by US germ warfare—Acheson has sanctimoniously suggested that the International Red

Cross and World Health Organizations both be allowed to rush into North Korea to "investigate."

The Koreans and Chinese, who refuse to allow either of these two US-controlled bodies into North Korea, point out that when the fact-finding commission of the Women's International Democratic Federation sent its report on atrocities committed by US and Syngman Rhee forces in Korea to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the latter lamely replied that it had no authority to investigate violations of international law.

The International Red Cross, during the almost two-year campaign of mass bombing and napalm burning of Korean civilians, hospitals and entire cities by the US air force, has never issued one word of reproach. Another "recommendation" is that the Red Cross senior delegate in Japan and Korea is Doctor Otto Lehner, who made "impartial investigations" of Hitler's concentration camps during World War II and gave them a clean bill of health.

Both Acheson and Trygve Lie, UN Secretary-General, have unctuously offered the services of the World Health Organization to help the "victims of epidemics in North Korea." The doubts which the Koreans and the Chinese have about this organization stem from its open hostility to new China. For example, since March 1951, the WHO epidemic station in Singapore has on four occasions fabricated reports on "epidemics" in China. Without offering a shred of supporting evidence, it even declared all Chinese ports as "ports under quarantine," thus playing its part in the American-inspired and directed blockade of China.

There are two chief reasons for Acheson's hypocritical concern for "epidemics" and his rushing up with the International Red Cross and the World Health Organization. By playing up the "existence of epidemics" Washington hopes to cover up the germ war campaign it has started in Korea and Northeast China. It hopes to "prove" that any effects suffered as a result of the US spreading of disease are merely the result of poor sanitary and health conditions in those countries.

Another reason for Acheson's sudden concern for the people of a nation he and his military colleagues have systematically set about destroying is that getting Red Cross or WHO personnel into North Korea could be a means of obtaining information as to the effects of US bacteriological weapons. That this is a definite desire of the US is borne out by the capture of 10 Chinese spies on the Korean front in mid-March. At the very time Acheson and Lie were calling for a WHO "investigation," these men were sent out by the Americans to find out what "epidemics" were taking place in North Korea, whether or not there was a high mortality rate, and the steps being taken to counter epidemic possibilities.

No matter how much Acheson wraps himself in pious phrases and denials the monster crime being committed by the US is a fact. Hundreds of people in Korea and Northeast China have investigated and seen the evidence. In addition, their own soldiers have added testimony to the document being put on the world record of US germ warfare guilt.

Recently captured US and British prisoners have revealed how the troops have been prepared in advance for the spreading of germ warfare. One of them, Corporal Reinaldo Bonilla (serial number 30449984, 3rd Platoon, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 65th Regiment of the US 3rd Infantry Division), has told how the men in his unit received a special inoculation in December. Prior to this, the men had already received their regular inoculations. The name and effect of the new inoculation were kept from the men. According to Bonilla, no entry was made on their "shot certificates" as is the usual practice, and so the soldiers referred to this as the "secret inoculation."

Bonilla said that since last December, his unit had frequent increases in epidemic-prevention facilities. Many kinds of drugs were distributed. In January, a medicated, light green gauze was issued to the soldiers as a head cover. He said that since January, the officer in charge of his unit regularly ordered the men to pay attention to health work. Every morning the soldiers must wash their hands and face with a yellow liquid. Their position is sprayed with DDT every two or three days. All this in the dead of winter, a time when most epidemics are least likely to occur, but just in time to coincide with the US germ war campaign which began on January 28 in North Korea.

There is no covering up the US crime. Past and present performances point the finger at the guilty. In January, the month large-scale germ war was started, Commanding General of the Chemical Research and Engineering Command Creasy said: "It is my belief that the [bacteriological] weapons which we have under development may provide an opportunity at the smallest logistical cost to reduce an enemy's ability to resist and thereby to obtain victory." . . . He then went on to say that if the people were to die of disease, their factories and other property would fall into the hands of the victors intact.

That the US has long prepared for germ warfare is to be found in the American press. Not only have laboratories and experimental facilities been set up in different parts of the US, but work in Canada, under US direction has been going on. The **Readers' Digest,** in its January 1951 issue, said that "in southern Alberta, on a vast tract which covers nearly a thousand square miles, the Suffield experimental station has become world famous for its field trials in chemical and biological warfare."

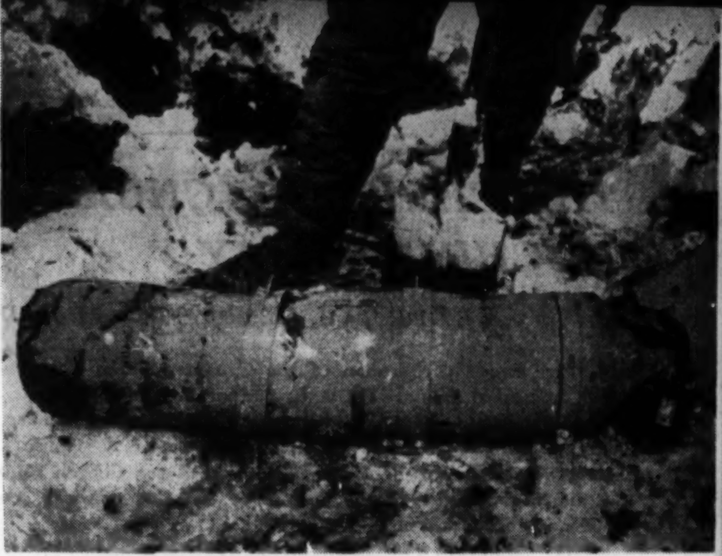
The magazine **New Times**, quoting a Canadian publication the **Standard**, sums up the ghoulishness of the men who stoop to the savagery of germ warfare. In deference to his Washington masters, Chairman Solandt of the Canadian Defence Research Board stated: "The future of death on a mass scale is very bright. . . . We can expect to do first-class work which will be accepted by our larger partners."

The background of US preparations for germ warfare is well known to the entire world. Now it is engaging in actual use of germ warfare on a scale that is overtaking the Nazis and the Japanese in crimes against humanity, and in violation of international law. All of Acheson's mouthings to the contrary, germ warfare committed by US forces in Korea and Northeast China is an established fact.

All over the world people are protesting against this crime and are demanding that those responsible be brought to justice. In this, the American people must bear full responsibility lest they be judged as were those Germans who stood idly by while the Nazis carried on mass slaughter and destruction all over Europe.

COVER

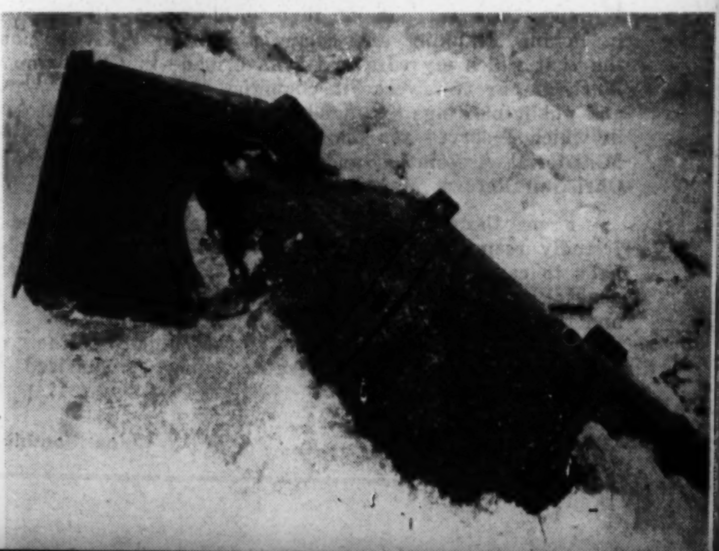
Wang Chu-fang, one of the skilled metal lathe operators of the Dairen Machinery Company.



Unexploded Germ Bombs

Above: Crumpled but unexploded US germ bomb dropped in Korea.

Below: This American germ bomb, half buried in the snow, failed to go off. It is 102 cm in length and 22 cm in diameter and weighs 18 kilograms. It was filled with bacteria-carrying insects.



A report on

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN CHINA TODAY

BY DR. JAMES ENDICOTT, M. A., D.D.

Dr. Endicott, chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, is well known in China. He is the son of missionary parents and was himself a missionary in West China. For a number of years Dr. Endicott has been one of the leaders of those progressive foreign Christians who have worked for Church support of the just demands of the peoples of Asia for political, economic and social reforms.

Dr. Endicott has been on an extensive tour of China for the past several weeks, visiting farms and factories, interviewing people of various walks of life and holding conferences with Christian leaders. Dr. Endicott speaks fluent Chinese and during his visit to Shanghai preached to a number of local congregations in Chinese.

BECAUSE I am a Christian missionary I have, naturally, spent a great deal of time with Chinese Christian groups in Peking, Nanking and Shanghai during the two months of the visit which my wife and I have made in China this winter. Much of our two weeks in Shanghai was spent in conferences and public meetings arranged by the Church of Christ in China, in which I served for many years as a pastor, the Shanghai Ministerial Association and the Preparatory Committee of the Christian Reform Movement.

From these unhurried discussions and from the eager, friendly response of the people who filled these churches and halls to capacity and clamored for more meetings, I drew two general conclusions. There is vitality in the Chinese Church and the Christians, like all loyal Chinese citizens, are adjusting to the new conditions and rising to the support of their country with enthusiasm. My observations are summarized in the following report.

THERE is complete freedom of faith and religion in New China, by law and in fact. The Christian religion, as well as Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Lamaism and others can be freely propagated. Many religious books and magazines are published and sold. The Church, generally speaking, will be able to achieve self-support but will not attempt to maintain expensive educational and medical institutions which have already been included in government programs.

Chinese citizens engaged in religious work are free to travel in the course of their work. Certain restrictions and necessities for permits exist for all travellers while China is threatened by foes from without and their agents from within. Foreigners, naturally, come under closer restrictions than others in this respect. Here, as elsewhere in the East, we have found that "the password is peace"—have your actions proved that your attitude is against imperialism and for world peace?

In the immediate future the Chinese Christian Church, both Catholic and Protestant, will continue to place great emphasis on becoming a truly national Church, thoroughly patriotic in the best sense of the word. They are now rebuilding the foundations for "a Church which will truly and fully express the aspirations of the Chinese Christians," as one of their writers has said. "It will be a Church in which love for their religion will be combined with love for their country, in which Chinese Christians, free from the trammels of imperialism, will dig deep into the riches of the Christian Gospel and let themselves become the medium through which this Gospel will shine in love and service to the people."

THE Chinese Church, now under Chinese leadership, is rapidly making itself acquainted with the new political and economic thought on which the People's Republic is founded. Study groups are discussing three documents of which the fundamental one is the Common Program drawn up by the Central Government (a coalition of all Parties) to set forth clearly the policies and laws which carry out the people's desires. These groups also study the manifesto of the Christian Reform Committee, entitled "The Task of Christianity in China in the Construction of a New China," and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thesis on "The New Democracy in China."

Chinese religious bodies, including the Church, had their full say in forming the Common Program. They support it whole-heartedly. On practically every government committee from village level to the Central Government there are Christian representatives. They are encouraged to speak their minds freely, without fear or restraint.

They know that for the first time in China's history they have a clean government which listens to the people and acts according to their desires. Moreover, the new slogan, "Love your Church and your country" is being put into practice by Christians who take a full share in the great works of reconstruction now in full swing all over the country.

Patriotic enthusiasm is symbolized by the beautiful new national flag which now is displayed in the chancel of most churches. It was placed there, not by government pressure, but by decision of congregations following a discussion of the subject at the National Conference of Religious Bodies held in Peking in April 1951. Chinese Christians who have been abroad were astonished that some missionaries objected to putting up the flag in the churches although it is a common practice in the West.

There will be a new unity in the Christian Church in China. The denominationalism of the Western missionary has little meaning for the average Chinese Christian. As long as Western money controlled the Chinese Church the artificial divisions of denominations could be maintained and made to seem important. Dr. H. H. Tsui, General Secretary of the Church of Christ in China, reported to me that "almost as soon as the Western missionaries left, the feeling of the importance of denominational differences began to disappear. We seek unity in work and service to the new society," he said. "Matters of faith and doctrine can be left as they are. Organization will undoubtedly be changed to suit Chinese conditions."

There will still be some division along the lines of fundamentalism vs. modernism but this division will not prevent Christians from working together in serving New China. The Chinese Christians are learning that real unity is achieved by action in a common cause.

THOSE Chinese Christians who were formerly dominated by the ideas of Western missionaries regarding Communism, the Communist Party and the Soviet Union are now having an opportunity both to read and observe the truth for themselves. The new knowledge which the Chinese Christians are acquiring is acting like a boomerang on the type of propaganda put out by the average Western missionary. It has brought the integrity of the missionary into serious question because the Chinese Christians now know that what the missionary taught them about these matters, especially about the Soviet Union, is childishly false and without any justification in fact.

Western Christians who think in terms of capitalist society will find this state of affairs difficult to understand and will draw wrong conclusions if they base conclusions on their own propaganda about Communists and the Communist Party. It is a fact of experience in China that the government helped those churches which were suddenly cut off from American subsidies, and that churches which have made an effort to become independent are exempt from land tax. We were told of one church belonging to a minor sect, "The Meeting Place of Christians," which refused the exemption because they do not need it.

The prevailing understanding of the Chinese Christians regarding the Communist Party and religion has been clearly stated by a Christian reform leader as follows:

"While the Communists themselves do not believe in religion, the government of China, which is based on the united front, takes the stand that if religion serves the people and is not against the people it should not be discriminated against and should be regarded as a full member of the united front in building the new China. The imperialist propaganda of Communism's enmity toward all religions is a deliberate falsification."

Chinese Christians, who support this united front program, commented that the leadership of the Communist Party in the government is wise, mature and full of ability. They have witnessed the efficient way in which a ruinous inflation, left behind by the American-Kuomintang reactionaries, was miraculously brought under control in short order and has been kept under control even with the strain of the American blockade and the preparations for defense against further American attack. Roads and railways have been repaired and extended. Land reform has liberated all the peasants and created a surplus of food. The spectacular success of the harnessing of the Huai River (along with the Yellow River, the "Sorrow of China") has won nation-wide acclaim.

One Christian leader, commenting on these facts said, "The

Communist Party gives the leadership in China by virtue of great ability and mature judgment which fits the swiftly changing and complicated situation. We feel truly humble before its spirit of service and sacrifice."

Another said, "I have never seen an occasion when the Communists did not receive a reasonable suggestion or listen carefully to criticism of themselves. They always urge us in all conferences and meetings to speak what we think or feel; to speak fully and clearly and without fear. If the Communists were anything like the kind of people that the West and the missionaries say they are, they would have been finished long ago."

THERE is one great reality in China which the Western Christians will find difficult to understand or accept. That is the deep and growing resentment of the Chinese Christians against Western imperialism and all its manifestations. The Chinese of Reformed Christianity in China will write a new history of the missionary movement and it will not be a complimentary one.

The racist and imperialist attitudes, the support for the aggressive militarism of their own governments, the personal egoism and the openly reactionary support for corrupt and degenerate regimes, like those of Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee, these facts all pile up to make a rather convincing exposure in the eyes of the Chinese Christians.

Missionaries will be pained and angered by these charges but we will do the Church better service if we are willing to undertake serious and deep self-criticism to see what truth lies in the claims of our Chinese brethren. They report that all but a handful of missionaries strongly supported the civil war against the Chinese people, which would have been impossible without American support of Chiang. Also, the Chinese Church deeply resents the black reporting that has been done by the overwhelming majority of the missionaries on their return home.

This resentment of Chinese Christians is not only for harm done in the past but because they know full well that the American militarists are planning to use the atom bomb against them, if public opinion does not make it impossible. The Chinese note with the greatest indignation that the World Council of Churches, the American Churches and most of the missionaries have opposed the abolition of the atom bomb and denounced the

Stockholm Appeal as "a communist trick." They realize, in amazement and sorrow, that returned missionaries from China have done little to support the appeal of the Chinese Christians against the atom bomb.

Now in the winter of 1952 comes the American large-scale germ warfare against the Chinese people. Every Christian in this country knows that this is a fact, and many of them have seen the evidence. They wait to see what the missionaries who have returned to the West will do about it.

It was the Korean War which finally took the scales off the eyes of the average Chinese Christian and made him see the inherent imperialism of the missionary and his church. We have been told on all sides that the missionaries, with three or four exceptions, accepted the Washington State Department story without question. This amazed the Chinese because they had observed the build-up by MacArthur and John Foster Dulles in the spring of 1950, and, therefore, they knew that the whole American story was a gigantic fraud.

When the Chinese Volunteers went to the defense of their own border on the Yalu River missionaries followed the line of the American press and declared it was Chinese imperialism. In the UN on November 28, 1950, Warren Austin had boasted that the Chinese would not misunderstand American actions in Korea because America had built up goodwill by her philanthropy in China. This statement caused deep mistrust of the motives of all missionaries, who only made matters worse by quoting the UN resolution, branding China as an aggressor, as proof of China's wrongdoing and American righteousness.

One Chinese leader said to me that the final condemnation of the Western missionaries is "the way they have now destroyed the good-will between the Chinese and American people."

Church and missionary leaders will try to escape from facing this situation realistically and truthfully by claiming that the Chinese leaders "act under pressure." This was the typical reaction, for example, of the Secretary of the United Church of Canada, Rev. Gordon Sisco, D. D. Commenting on the resignation of Dr. T. C. Chao from the World Council, he wrote in the *United Church Observer:*

"It raises the question as to how free Church leaders are who live behind the Iron Curtain. Do they speak their own minds, or, under pressure, do they sign on the dotted line? The fact is clear for the present that all contacts between the Churches of China and the ecumenical movement are at an end."

Western Church leaders probably will not be able to admit that the Chinese Church leaders do speak their mind, but that what they speak is a changed mind. They have changed their mind about their Western brethren. The Chinese Christians do not believe for one moment that the World Council is free to speak its mind if it happens to oppose John Foster Dulles and his plans. They believe the World Council and the North American missionary bodies are controlled by American capital and serve it faithfully. This was clearly stated to me by many Chinese Christian leaders.

The Chinese Church leaders have a new confidence in their own future and in the future of their country which has taken the road to Socialism and Communism. They believe that when the missionaries taught hatred of the communists, hatred of the Soviet Union and falsely proclaimed that terrorism and violence would wipe out Christianity, these missionaries were acting as agents of capitalist imperialism. The Chinese people feel that imperialism, especially the MacArthur brand, is their deadly enemy. Accordingly they have now the greatest suspicion of the motives of missionaries who worked in China and at the same time supported MacArthur and all his like.

It will be a great mistake for Western Christians to brush off the serious accusations which have been made by the Chinese Church leaders as "something done under pressure." Such pressure as exists is a moral pressure, the pressure of facts such as the large scale sprinkling of bubonic plague, cholera and typhus fever germs by the American air force over China. The American rulers, supported up to now by their priests, Catholic and Protestant, are offering the masses of Asia a new baptism of death.

Contact between the Chinese Churches and the Western Churches may be renewed when the Christian West takes a strong creative stand for peace; when the Western Christians decide that mass murder of civilians by atom bombs, germ warfare or gasoline dumped on Asiatic villages is contrary to the Will of God and a crime against humanity. When Western Christians fight and sacrifice to stop the further massacre of people in the colonial areas and come with a genuine message of "Peace on Earth, Good-will to Men," they may once again have the "contacts" which Western Christians pretend are being stopped by an Iron Curtain.

Construction in New China—II

THE HUAI RIVER PROJECT IN ITS SECOND YEAR

Kao Fan

ONE of the most important of new China's conservancy works is the huge Huai River project, which, when completed in 1955, will spare 55,000,000 inhabitants of its 210,000-square-kilometer basin from flood, irrigate about 2,700,000 hectares of farmland, improve 1,000 kilometers of navigation channels, and generate electric power.

The progress made in the first stage of the project, which began in the winter of 1950, materially helped prevent a recurrence last year of the almost perennial floods, which affected enormous areas. In 1950, for example, 2,700,000 hectares were under water. The second stage began last November. It calls for 200,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork in 75 counties of Honan, North Anhwei and North Kiangsu, about half of which has now been completed.

More than 3,000,000 people are working on the project. More than 500,000 are in the upper reaches of the river, where the target for this year includes the construction of the Paisha and Panchiao reservoirs and the dredging of the Hung, Ju and Yin rivers, which flow into the Huai.

In the middle reaches, a labor force 1,000,000 strong is carrying out this year's main tasks: construction of the Wapu Lake and Mang River marsh reservoirs and the dredging of the Chung, Tung and Tou rivers, formerly tributaries of the Huai, but which will be diverted by another channel directly into Hungtze Lake.

More than 500,000 workers are busy along the 200-kilometer distance from Hungtze Lake to the Yellow Sea, building a new canal and irrigation system in North Kiangsu.

The whole project, in its planning and execution, clearly shows the vast difference between stop-gap KMT gestures at flood prevention and new China's overall, long-range planning for storage of water for irrigation and power generation, for new waterways, and for soil conservation and afforestation at the headwaters of the great rivers to prevent their silting up.

ONE of the chief tasks of the 1952 program is the completion of two reservoirs before the flood season in July: the Paisha Reservoir in the upper Yin River and the Panchiao Reservoir in the upper Ju River, both in Hunan. Other reservoirs in Hunan are being commenced this year: the Poshan Reservoir in the upper Chengtou River, the Nanwan Reservoir in the upper Chih River, and the Lungshan Reservoir in the upper Wang River.

The Paisha and Panchiao Reservoirs, when completed, will have a combined storage capacity of 500,000,000 cubic meters of water and will irrigate about 35,000 hectares of land.

Also begun this year is the great Futzeling Reservoir in the upper Pi River, North Anhwei, the biggest of the 16 to be built in the entire project. To be completed next year, it will store 470,000,000 cubic meters of water, irrigate more than 30,000 hectares of farmland and generate up to 2,000 kw. of electric power. During flood season, it will reduce the maximum flow of the river from 1,800 to 600 cubic meters per second.

ONE of the chief causes of the devastating floods in the Huai River valley has been the silting up of the river and its many tributaries by the earth carried down from the barren mountains in the Tungpai range. A vast amount of dredging is therefore included in this second year of the project.

The most important dredging is to be done in the Hung, Yin and Ju rivers in the upper reaches and the Hsifei, Tou and Chung rivers in the middle reaches—all told, about 100,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork.

After the Huai passes Pengpu, its bed narrows and it receives the waters of the Ku, Tou and Wei rivers. This has caused particularly severe floods in the Wuho area and below. Therefore, the tributaries in this stretch are to be diverted from the Huai and led into Hungtze Lake through the Lan River. A new canal, climbing 20 meters over a ridge of hills, is to be dug for this purpose.

The work in this section will safeguard about 150,000 hectares of farmland from floods.

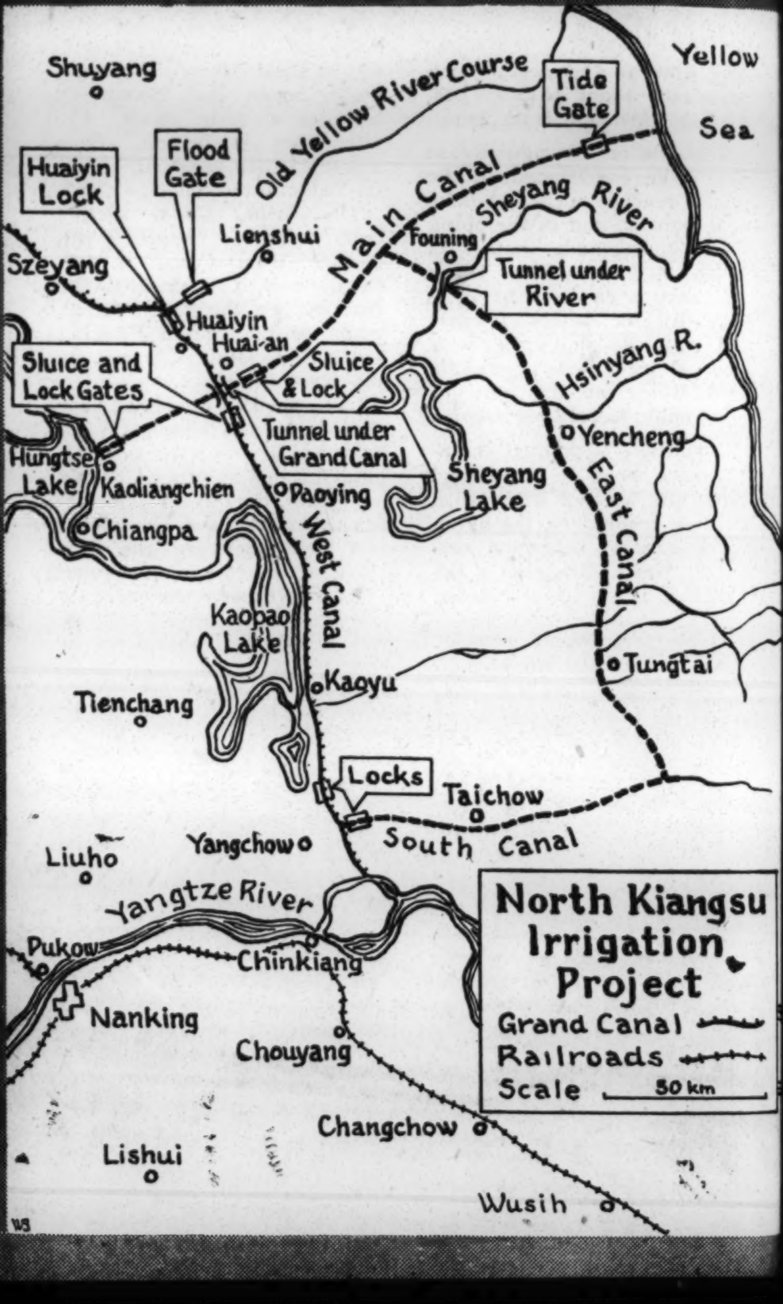
Two water storage works are to be constructed in the middle reaches, at Wapu Lake near Suhsien and in the Mang River marshland, both in North Anhwei. The latter will have a capacity of 700,000,000 cubic meters of water and will be equipped with large sluice gates to handle flood water at the rate of 2,000 cubic meters per second.

IN addition to annual maintenance work on the Grand Canal and the An River with its three tributaries, the building of a great irrigation system in North Kiangsu is the chief task in the lower reaches of the Huai River. The work, which began last November, includes a main canal, 170 kilometers in length, from Kaoliangchien, east of Hungtze Lake, to the sea (see map).

The Grand Canal section from Huaian to Yangchow will be the West Canal, a new canal from Yangchow to the east will be the South Canal, while another, from Founing southward, joining it, will be the East Canal.

Last April, a Soviet adviser visited North Kiangsu and helped to draw up the working plan for this system of canals and locks, for which the surveying work was completed last September. In the first stage of the work this year, 700,000 workers are excavat-

Water pouring through a lock at Jenhochi on the Huai River.


North Kiangsu Irrigation Project
Grand Canal
Railroads
Scale
50 km
Shuyang
Old Yellow River Course
Tide Gate
Yellow Sea
Huaiyin Lock
Flood Gate
Main Canal
Sheyang River
Lienshui
Founing
Tunnel under River
Szeyang
Huaiyin
Huai-an
Sluice & Lock
Sluice and Lock Gates
Hsinyang R.
Tunnel under Grand Canal
Yencheng
Hungtse Lake
Kaoliangchien
Paoying
Sheyang Lake
Chiangpa
West Canal
East Canal
Kaopao Lake
Tungtai
Kaoyu
Tienchang
Locks
Taichow
South Canal
Yangchow
Liuho
Yangtze River
Pukow
Chinkiang
Nanking
Chouyang
Changchow
Lishui
Wusih
WS

ing 70,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork.

In addition to the earthwork, the project includes the construction of sluice gates at Kaoliangchien, locks on the east bank of the Grand Canal, tunnels under the Grand Canal and locks to protect the main canal where it reaches the sea.

With the completion of the basic work this year, the new canals will carry away the Huai River overflow at the rate of 700 cubic meters per second to the Yellow Sea; also, the maximum flow from Hungtze Lake through the An River will be kept to 7,000 cubic meters per second. Huai River water will irrigate about 1,700,000 hectares of farmland in North Kiangsu, helping to produce bigger crops of cotton and grain for its 18,000,000 inhabitants.

THE mobilization and organization of a labor army of 3,000,000 was no easy task; but as the peasants realize that they are working on a great project which will benefit the nation as well as themselves, they have pitched in like trojans. The second stage of the plan has been overfulfilled, owing to the emulation drives initiated by the peasants themselves. More than 30,000 labor heroes have sprung up in the course of the work.

In North Kiangsu, for instance, 30,000 peasants of Yencheng county took only 30 days to complete their allotted part of the work last winter. They worked on, and accomplished nearly two-thirds of their whole winter and spring program, making it possible for them to return to their farms and begin spring cultivation earlier.

Scores of medical and cultural workers' teams volunteered to go to the 20-odd construction centers to attend to the workers' medical and entertainment needs. The North Anhwei Epidemic Prevention Corps helped the workers to maintain their health and carried out a general inoculation campaign. The Peking Film Studio sent a team which took thousands of feet of documentary film, while the General Labor Union sent teams to show films, and the New China Bookstore set up cultural service stations.

WHAT this vast amount of hard work means to the millions living in the Huai River basin—an area comprising one-seventh of China's farmland—is vividly seen in the bustling cities and neat farms, where only a few short years ago abandoned villages straggled along the river banks and the land was one vast muddy plain.

In 1949, Pengpu was an empty shell; the city and surrounding countryside were a desolate ruin; farmland had turned into swamp, houses had disappeared in the floods, and the people were starving. Now Pengpu has regained its place as the main port of the Huai, with a never-ending stream of barges bringing manufactured goods and taking farm produce to the cities. All its factories and workshops are going day and night: the 120 smithies are especially busy, trying to meet the peasants' demands for new farming implements.

For, with last year's big harvest, the peasants stepped forward into a new life. Today, the once empty plains have been brought under cultivation, farms are carefully tended, and flocks of ducks and sheep are seen everywhere. The peasants have replaced their rags for new clothes, have rebuilt their ruined houses, and have bought thousands of head of livestock.

Although the work done so far has brought such great changes, the completion of the whole Huai River Project will bring still greater miracles. More water will be available for irrigation, more navigation channels will be in service, and electricity will come to a countryside which has never known anything better than the kerosene lamp. With the completion of land reform this spring, the people of the Huai valley will have forever vanquished their inveterate enemies: the floods and the landlords.

Part of a group of 800 model workers on the Huai River project at a meeting in their honor.

Notes from Rewi Alley's

Sandan Diary

REWI ALLEY is one of the foreign technicians at the Sandan technical training school in the Northwest province of Kansu. A New Zealander, Mr. Alley came to China some 25 years ago. In this period he has traveled widely throughout the country. For the past several years he has been in Sandan where he helped found the school, which was established as a center for training technicians and leaders for China's industrial cooperative movement.

SANDAN, NOV. 6, 1951. On my desk with the mail today are two reports from the cooperative movement overseas, one from an association in India and the other an FAO report on "Cooperatives in the Caribbean."

One reads of the struggles of the cooperatives to make headway in the old form of society and wishes those who are up against such odds could see the new China, where everyone who honestly wants to make cooperation work is given all facilities, has the government at his back and is part of a movement which spreads here with incredible swiftness. The first steps towards socialism that the new China is making are the steps that bring people together to work collectively, rule out the rugged, greedy individualist and get results by the use of cooperative methods.

Reports like these at my hand might have been written of cooperatives in pre-liberation China; were, in fact, written frequently, in so many words, by our various visiting "experts":—

> "The low standard of living, resulting from pressure of population on resources, is indicated by poor, inadequate diet, poor housing, illiteracy and low educational status. It tends to be associated with improvidence, indebtedness, low creditworthiness, and to increase the difficulty in obtaining capital for cooperative enterprises. These conditions are associated with lack of knowledge of cooperative principles and business methods, the opposition of vested interests, and

difficulties in finding personnel with necessary qualifications for managing the affairs of primary societies."

The same report goes on to talk of "the importance of promoting greater loyalty amongst members and officials," of the need to "overcome distrust and suspicion amongst members of the cooperatives," and the "paucity of research in the cooperative field," and that the "financing of this research presents difficulties . . . "

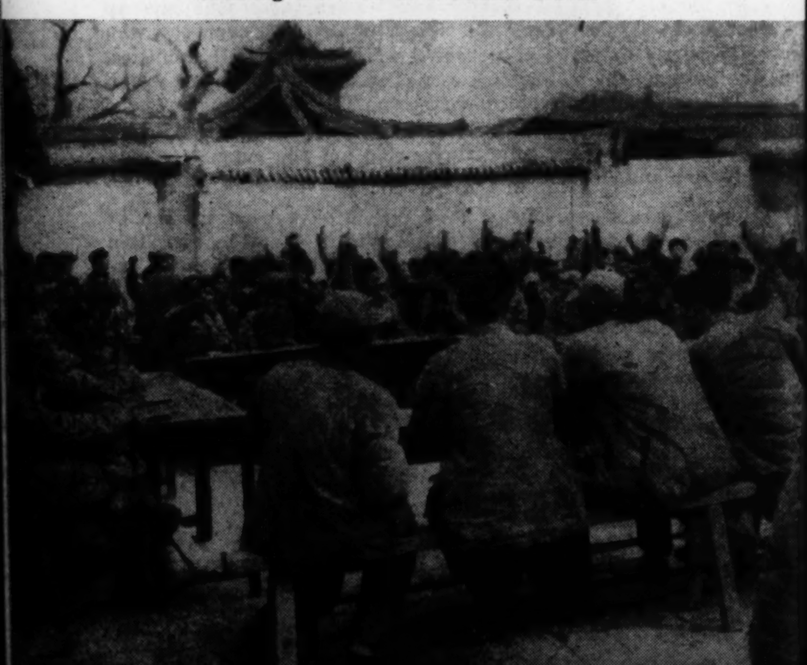
The imposing list of observers at this conference apparently could not do much to assist this necessary research—and no one present appears to have suggested that some tiny fraction of the vast sums spent on army, air or naval bases in the Caribbean might be spent on the people in their first struggles towards cooperation for livelihood. It was easier to talk of the "improvidence" and "indebtedness" of the suffering masses.

Not the least of the blessings the new China has brought is the complete delivery from such cant.

* * *

NOVEMBER 7. Coming into the city today I halted by a

Counting the votes at a student debate.



peasant demonstration. It was an exciting thing to stop on the bridge at the small crossroads and watch it pass. The sellers of frozen vegetables, the old man who makes "kokwei" and the butcher all came away from their stands and looked admiringly as the representatives of all villages, who had come for the county meeting, went past.

Each carried a tool—a spade, a rake or something—on which were stuck slogans written in bold black characters on red paper. Old women with bound feet rode on donkeys with red silk tied between the donk's ears. Small boys led cattle with red tied to their horns. Peasant families came in ox carts, the children singing lustily. The village schools had a band of *yangko* dancers which led the procession.

The procession was entirely of peasants, men and women, old and young, carrying their own means of production—old-style—in their own city, watched by their own fellow Sandan commoners. It was certainly a stirring sight to look down the long South street, under the sombre old city gates and see the long line of marchers and the forest of farm tools raised aloft, the sun on the red banners and stickers.

* * *

NOVEMBER 8. Today we went in our jeep to the North mountains to bring back iron and limestone samples for our chemical lab to analyze. The lads from the geological survey section led us up the mountains and as we picked up samples along a hillcrest we noted a great moat that had been dug right along the top of the range, in some ancient dynasty, to keep out the Mongols. One of the three lines of defenses before the Great Wall that runs down the center of the plain could be reached.

A moat dug at the height of some 10,000 feet, much of it through hard iron ore and in a place where there is no water, no food. One wonders what terrible sacrifices were exacted of the ordinary people of those days in order to erect these, what proved to be, utterly useless fortifications.

As we came back down to the jeep, long lines of Mongols with their camels swung past. The walls are in ruins, the moats are being filled up. The problems of the Mongol and the Han have at long last been settled, to the benefit of both sides.

Other peoples in today's hate-split world could perhaps find a little lesson in this.

NOVEMBER 16. "Criticism and self-criticism" is in full swing at our group discussion meetings now—the movement of which Textiles Technician Chiao says, "Why, this is like the locomotive that pulls the train, it's so full of power!"

Chang Seng Tien, an old kiln stoker who has smoked opium for most of his adult life and was a servant of the "old gang," says that when he realized that it was the working class that was now the most important class he decided to cut out opium, get up in the mornings and see the sun rise—a thing he had not done for years. After the first struggle, he told us, he felt much better and not ashamed of himself any more.

Then some of the younger cadres, keen on work and at first critical of the time taken up by this new study, said they realized that they had gained and that the work had gained all round by the time spent.

Then came the case of a machine shop technician who, wrapped up in himself and his individualistic dreams, had opposed collective working and had actually ruined important technical jobs entrusted to him. When criticized he lost his temper and struck the leader of the group across the face. The leader kept his temper and turned the matter into one for discussion by the group. Now the culprit is writing out his life

Erecting a chimney at the glass section.

history, which will be discussed to see what background he has for his non-cooperation, why he will not work with others, why he is against the people.

At the meeting yesterday which reviewed the results gained from the first stage of the "Criticism and Self-Criticism" course of study, it was decided that if this man could realize where his mistakes lay, and should he be prepared to give his technique honestly for the benefit of the people then the whole group should honestly accept him as their working comrade and try to help him to give the best of which he is capable.

Students reviewed some of the practical results of the first stage of the drive to improve thinking and correct individualistic attitudes which stood in the way of full working cooperation in the service of the people.

One group had volunteered to repair two old diesels on which to run a generator to provide additional power for the workshops. They had pledged to complete the job in a fortnight, found they had grossly under-estimated the time required when they ran into unexpected mechanical snags, but by sitting up till three each morning managed to complete this production goal by dawn on the 15th day.

The boys at the tannery had decided that the condition of the place was backward and decided to scrub up all the equipment in their spare time. They had stood for hours with bare legs in a frozen stream, but in the highest spirits. The pottery students had completed their second factory chimney in a snowstorm and had pledged to put up another for the textile department.

Everyone now realizes that the right way to think is closely allied with the right way to work and the right way to work leads to getting the results which improve livelihood for everyone.

* * *

DECEMBER 1. The second county representatives' meeting is now starting here. Some three hundred delegates will meet and discuss problems of reconstruction, the progress of land reform and plans for the future. The meeting will take three days and five representatives have been chosen from the school. The workers have chosen old Chiao, a weaving technician, quiet and responsible, the women have chosen Chang Yu Hen of our personnel section, the students have chosen their representative and the staff theirs. Our assistant headmaster is a permanent member.

These meetings are not the empty meetings we knew under the KMT—representatives in long silk gowns, "ma kwa"—short jackets—pork pie hats and unctuous manners, meetings where these "people's representatives" would meet to dine together, get a little drunk and go home happily. These are meetings of ordinary people, most in rough peasant clothing, led by an organization which has been born in struggle and has learned through struggle, which has gained the determination of steel and iron through struggle.

So every realistic problem is met as a struggle and conquered as such. The bitter cold of winter has to be overcome. The grasping fingers of the old family system must be overcome. Lack of technique has to be overcome. Organizational deficiencies have to be overcome. To deal with these, the new thinking of the new age is the best weapon. It is the weapon pressed into the eager hands of the new youth.

* * *

DECEMBER 5. Yesterday with a group of students from our geological survey section we went off to the mountains on the south side of the Kansu corridor to bring back some specimens for analysis.

The road went through long valleys and over frozen rivers, rising from Sandan's 6,000 feet above the sea to some 9,000. As the ancient jeep we use for such work swung over ruts and plowed through loess dust we passed through a countryside that had been left completely bankrupt by the KMT and was now beginning to stir and take stock of the situation.

The extent of the bankruptcy had to be seen to be realized. Houses pulled down for firewood, the roofing timbers torn out, leaving gaping mud walls, people out in the fields sweeping up bits of grass for fuel, watercourses allowed to go dry, a great horse farm which kept, in the T'ang Dynasty, 80,000 fine horses but which by the end of the KMT had a bare 8,000 and these in miserable condition. Coal pits flooded so that people had to depend for fuel upon vegetation razed from the hills, walking miles to collect horse dung from the pasture, to keep away the cold of long winters, to keep their naked children alive. On top of this, the KMT army took over the whole area, followed by the

Ma warlord bandits. Always there were exactions, always new demands on the struggling people.

Now land reform is underway here and everywhere in the villages we passed through meetings were going on. There were peasant militia, with their tasselled spears, on guard at village gates and wherever we stopped the peasants came over to exchange friendly greetings, poke around the jeep, sit their babies in the front seats and laugh. As we got higher up the mountain side, villages became scarcer until at last we turned a corner and swung into a tiny settlement built mostly of stone.

To get the head of the jeep out of the bitter wind we put it into a doorway, whereupon the big doors swung open and an old peasant with dignified and imperturbable mien shouted in a voice of welcome, "So you've come!" as though strange jeeps were in the habit of calling quite frequently. Some girls rushed down stone steps shouting "An aeroplane has come . . . an aeroplane . . . !" It was the first motor vehicle that had ever come to this place and the excitement amongst the smaller fry was intense.

The view looking over the broad expanse of the horse farm —much of which we could see had been plowed up by tractors in the autumn—across to the nearby southern alps was breathtaking. A grand rugged pioneer country where men will soon

Snow blankets Sandan every winter.

walk as free as kings, worries for fuel and food soon forgotten along with all other terrors of the past.

* * *

DECEMBER 7. Yesterday there was a struggle meeting against various feudal elements, once the pride of the KMT. One, an old man called Ma Tsai, very rich, with many wives and concubines, had a score against him of some 14 persons murdered and had also sent arms and other aid to KMT remnants after liberation. Then there was the "Woman Tiger," who had burned a slave girl to death, killed her own son's wife and done away with seven others. The next case was a landlord who had had six peasants put to death and who had himself murdered Red Army men who had fallen into his hands.

The murders were only a part of their recorded crimes against the people. The list is too long and too horrifying to put down here. Suffice it to state that in the old days all three had been "highly respectable citizens" in the eyes of the KMT, while Ma Tsai's feasts, to which all KMT officials went, were famous. (To us in the school he was chiefly noted for daily visits to our hospital, bringing various VD cases along for cure—but remaining uncured himself). He dealt in opium and had amassed a large fortune.

In Sandan as in many another area, the more poverty-stricken the peasants, the richer and more fierce the landlord class became, the more shocking their crimes and the more depraved their private lives.

After the meeting, at which the whole community, people and all organizations, demanded their execution, they were taken outside the city and removed forever from the community.

* * *

DEC. 7—LATER. Some kids have just come in, full of excitement. "Do you know what?" "No, of course I don't know. I don't know anything," I reply. "The railway to Lanchow will be finished next year. See, it's in the paper. If it's in the paper it means it really will be done. Then, when it comes to Lanchow, it will surely come on to Sandan!" they cry. "But it's a very difficult bit of country between Tienshui and Lanchow."

"Never mind that," they say in chorus, "When we say we'll build a railway, we'll build it. Nothing will hold us back!"

* * *

DECEMBER 10. Yesterday, coming down through the after blizzard snow in the south suburb, we saw outside the former Chamber of Commerce a line of stock animals—horses, donkeys, bullocks—together with carts of the wide type used here and other farm implements. Every now and then two or three peasants would emerge triumphantly, take hold of a portion of this wealth and go off down the road.

Shopkeepers, small boys, passers-by, looked at them with broad grins of appreciation. It was the poor and the down-trodden coming into their own, with land to till, stock to work it, and wheat for spring sowing. One of the county districts richer than the one in which this city is located had sent some wheat and animals for distribution in this one, which made everyone happy.

Now throughout the whole countryside there are meetings. The peasant who in pre-liberation would never have come to a meeting, let alone dared to raise his voice at such, can be heard wherever one goes. They have all climbed on the freedom train, freedom that is real, that brings them organization, land, stock and the power of improving their lives. That has pulled the mighty from their seats and has exalted the humble and the meek.

US PLANES CONTINUE GERM RAIDS

THE US air force has continued to bomb and spray infected insects and materials in Northeast China, a campaign which began in February 29.

A typical instance took place on March 16 when 17 groups of US planes, making a total of 75 sorties, flew over Antung, Langtow, Fengcheng, Chi-an, Linkiang, Chinyu and Lakushao. At three in the afternoon, more than 10 planes were seen over Antung and dropped white containers. Infected insects, including flies, mosquitoes and spiders were found immediately afterwards in the vicinity. Earlier, at one minute past two on the same afternoon, one US plane dropped two bombs near the Chi-an railroad station.

On the road to socialism

A Cooperative Village

LAST winter Pao An, a village in the Northeast's Kirin province, bid farewell to 1951 and looked forward to 1952 as a year of even greater progress. This is the village where the famous farm labor hero Han En and his mutual-aid group live. "A year has passed," he said, "which means that we are a step nearer to collective farming, to the better life of socialism. We are going to salute the new year by developing our mutual-aid group one degree further; we're going to set up a 'land share system' and establish an agricultural production cooperative."

Life in Pao An has become better every year since liberation. Before land reform, the village was notoriously poverty-stricken, its 21 families toiling for the benefit of absentee landlords. Three families have since moved to the village; of the original 21 families of poor farm laborers, 15 have become well-to-do middle farmers, and six middle farmers.

This quick development in production and living standards has sprung from the improvement the villagers have made in their form of labor organization. In 1947, after the labor force was organized, mutual-aid was developed from small groups to include the whole village, from seasonal to long-term organization. The big group was divided into smaller groups, each doing work it was skilled in. Each system was more advanced and efficient than its predecessor; now, the village is progressing toward the agricultural cooperative form of organization.

After preliminary organizational work, all 24 families were prepared for the change and unanimously supported it. Under the principle of freedom to join and withdraw from the cooperative, they were ready to put their land, vehicles and cattle "shares" into the cooperative, after which they were to be public property belonging to the whole group.

The whole group divided into three units: land, vehicles, and cattle. Under the same leadership, they are independent of each other economically; that is, each pays the others for what it uses. If a member withdraws, he does not receive his original land back, as that would hamper production; but he receives other land of equal value. Similarly, a withdrawing member does not receive his vehicles or animals, but is paid in money or goods of equal value. Every family retains half a *mou* of land on which to grow vegetables; the rest goes to the cooperative.

Payment for work done has also been scheduled, based upon the average land yield. After necessary expenses are taken out (taxes, etc.) workers share in the remainder, according to their efficiency and skill.

Han En is enthusiastic about the prospects. "This agricultural production cooperative lifts our mutual-aid group a step higher," he says. "In this way, the Party and the government help us to go from poverty to wealth, by developing production. We can now plan ahead, improve our technique, stimulate our members to adopt a positive attitude toward work. And it will keep us from the old way of individual economy, selfishness and exploitation."

Living standards have risen amazingly in Pao An since liberation. The village saying, "Ready money in every purse, new clothes in every wardrobe," reflects the new life, which springs from the steady increase in productiveness. Today, the group owns 24 horses, nine rubber-tired carts, and a set of modern horse-drawn farming implements; other means of production have doubled since liberation.

The group plans to use its common fund, totalling Y120,000,000, to develop production

Members of the Han En Mutual Aid Team discussing the question of joining the village cooperative.

this year. Two drainage ditches will be dug, more irrigated fields will be cultivated, more cultivators bought, and 18 head of cattle will be added to their present seven head. Also ¥20,000,000 will be invested in a brick kiln.

A new ideology, a new way of doing things has come to the group which has already experienced the benefits of cooperation and new farming implements. The latter plow the earth deeper and this results in better crops. Furthermore, they save labor—less than half of the manpower is required than with the old implements. The manpower thus saved goes into side occupations which yield extra income.

Thus the group has learned that selfishness, individualism, hanging on to the old implements does not answer the demands of the new society. Only by strong organization can they raise their farming technique and their standard of living.

They have several times fought off the temptation to run things in a capitalist way. Last winter, for example, the group had some money gained from side occupations. Some members suggested that they could increase the money two or three times by buying up sunflower seed, which is cheap in the winter, and selling it in the spring when the price rose. Han En didn't agree, but he didn't have it clear enough in his own mind why he thought it was wrong, so he didn't give his reasons.

He talked it over with the county Party organization, and realized that the idea was wrong because it was speculation, hoarding and profiteering. He called a discussion group together in the village and explained the situation, and the others came around to his point of view. They agreed that sunflower seed is an in-

dustrial material and was being bought by the state-run native products company. If they speculated in it, they would be exploiting their brother-farmers who grew it and profiteering at the country's expense. So they definitely rejected the idea.

The people of Pao An, with great confidence in their future, have responded energetically to Chairman Mao's call to practice economy and increase production. They drew up production challenges to other farmers of the Northeast, and will further develop their production with the ¥40,000,000 they earned last winter in side occupations.

The women of the group decided to join the economy drive by a careful planning of meals, which saved 90 *catties* of rice and 150 *catties* of wood per month.

Han En is confident that they will carry out their production increase plan of 40 *catties* per *mou* this year. During a discussion, he said high-spiritedly, "We're going to emulate the farmers of the Soviet Union, use tractors in our work, and march toward socialism!"

"Then we'll be drawing our machines with tractors instead of horses," Tsui Hai broke in, "and I'll be a tractor group leader instead of a 'new farm tool' group leader!" Everybody laughed, and then a woman spoke, smoothing back her grey hair, "Well, although I'm 54 years old, I'm going to follow you youngsters along the road to socialism!" And a 15-year-old girl added thoughtfully, "I'm going to study hard so that I can drive a tractor one day."

So the new appearance of our farming communities shows itself in Pao An; and the line of development, the future perspectives, are also apparent.

Opposite page: Animal power thresher which the Han En team introduced to the farm.

Left: The village cooperative now has 24 draft cattle, seven of which were contributed by the Han En team.

China Cleans House

John W. Powell

FOR the past few months the Chinese people have been engaged in the greatest housecleaning in their country's history. Aimed at ending once and for all the traditional legacy of corruption, waste and bureaucracy in government and the equally traditional overall corruption and sharp practices in business circles, this mass campaign was launched in Peking at the end of last year and has rapidly spread until now nearly every city in the country has started its own campaign.

In government organizations the movement is known as San Fan or the "Three Anti's" (anti-corruption, anti-waste and anti-bureaucracy). In private business circles the movement is called Wu Fan or the "Five Anti's" and is aimed at bringing to an end such old evils as bribery of officials, tax evasion, stealing of government property, cheating the government through supplying adulterated or substandard products and, last, ferreting out of economic information for private speculation.

While it is too early to summarize the results of the campaign—Shanghai, for instance, is only now in the latter stages—it is possible to give a general outline and to note a few outstanding features.

* * *

TO appreciate the significance of this housecleaning, it is necessary to recall what the old China was like. Its semi-feudal, semi-colonial society was a veritable breeding ground for numerous social evils. This condition worsened through the years, particularly since the imperialist foreign powers began making serious inroads. Corruption and general malfeasance of officialdom grew more prevalent. Businessmen more and more began to wink at the law.

Under the Kuomintang this situation reached its peak. In the last days of its reign, the machinery of government virtually ceased to function as more and more responsible officials concentrated on feathering their own nests. The Kuomintang regime itself became notorious for its corruption. Its "four big families," as a result of long years of grafting, acquired such huge fortunes that their members ranked among the richest men in the world. Many big businessmen openly bought immunity from the law and amassed fortunes through the most blatant of public frauds.

While such practices were a part of the fabric of the old society, it is obvious that they did not entirely die along with the Kuomintang. Although the situation today, as compared with pre-liberation days, contrasts as sharply as do black and white, it is still necessary to eliminate the traces of the old social evils if the new society abuilding is not to be hampered.

Following liberation, the people's government employed many thousands of KMT functionaries who remained at their posts during the take-over period and who desired to participate in the building of a new China. While many were able to throw off their bad habits, quite a few soon reverted to their old practies of corruption, waste and bureaucracy.

Also, a small number of revolutionary government workers were not able to withstand the heavy attack launched against them by the illegal businessmen in the newly-liberated cities and thus became corrupted.

* * *

IN order to view this housecleaning movement in its proper perspective, it must be borne in mind that the majority of the officials of the people's government are emerging from the movement with clean records, showing them to be loyal and competent public servants. The number who have fallen by the way is indeed small.

The tremendous attention given the campaign, with its attendant widespread publicity, has led to some misunderstanding in certain quarters, particularly in the West where the San Fan-Wu Fan movement has been interpreted by critics of China as an indication that the new society is as rotten as the old, that the people's government has been weakened and so on and so on.

Before these critics take too much comfort from their "analyses," they should make a simple comparison between the new and the old. Although rotten to the core, the Kuomintang never once in its 22 years' rule attempted any real housecleaning. Rather, it followed a policy of suppression of news of corruption and other official misdeeds. As the years wore on and it became more and more rotten, its "remedy" was to step up its campaign of repression against any who dared criticize it.

On the other hand, the people's government, which has established an all-time record in China for clean and honest administration, has launched a thorough housecleaning campaign, in which millions of people and all available publicity facilities are mobilized because of its determination to maintain clean government.

To carry the comparison a bit further, it is worth recalling how the Kuomintang did act upon those rare occasions when a scandal became so juicy that something had to be done to mollify the public. Invariably the KMT moved to "protect" itself and its favored few by picking an "outside" scapegoat—often times completely innocent—upon whom all blame and punishment could be placed.

Today, just the opposite situation prevails. The people's government is much more lenient toward private citizens caught up in the housecleaning campaign than it is toward its own personnel. Communist Party members, in particular, receive the sternest disciplinary measures because they have clearly abused a public trust.

* * *

ONE of the more interesting things to come out of this movement thus far is the explanation of how and why a small member of government workers have become corrupt, wasteful and bureaucratic.

Corruption, it was discovered early in the movement, does not simply stem from these government workers themselves. Rather, it is primarily a result of their not being strong enough to resist the assault made upon them by those businessmen who, in their search for super-profits, are willing to go to any lengths. This assault, which we will discuss in more detail in connection with the Wu Fan side of the movement, has been very powerful and, in many cases, extremely well-organized by the non-law-abiding businessmen.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the possibility of this happening was foreseen long ago by the new government leadership. Early in 1949, Chairman Mao Tse-tung warned Chinese Communist Party workers that, as the center of the revolution was about to shift to the cities from the countryside, the government cadres would come under attack of the capitalists' "sugar-coated bombs."

Waste and bureaucracy in government offices have also become a problem. Many factors are responsible for this development.

The new government is a large and complex machine, totally unlike any previous regime in China's history. The KMT administration, for example, not only failed to perform most of the many services which a modern government should perform, but shirked quite a few duties which even ordinary governments normally do.

Today the people's government performs a multitude of services for the nation. It administers tremendous health and education programs, it has launched several huge reconstruction projects, it runs industries, museums and movie studios, it publishes newspapers and magazines and books in hundreds of thousands of copies. It has also launched large nation-wide movements such as land reform.

Naturally, thousands of government workers had to get their experience on the job since many of these things were new to them. However, as the vast majority of the government cadres demonstrated, technical inexperience is a handicap which can be overcome if the responsible personnel are not bureaucratic and keep in close touch with the workers in the organization and with the people whom their work affects.

The use of the term "bureaucracy" or "bureaucratism," as it is sometimes called, has, incidentally, a special meaning in this campaign. In addition to the connotation of "red tape," which is its usual meaning in the West, it is used here to signify that the officials separate themselves from the people and are thus ignorant of the actual conditions prevailing in their offices, factory or other organization or in society generally.

One of the cardinal principles of the new China is to rely upon the masses, the common people, who make up the great bulk of the population. It is repeatedly stressed that the people's government is just what its name implies—a government of the people—and that public servants must keep in close touch with the people so as to be aware constantly of their needs, desires and opinions.

This means, for instance, that the head of a government office must not separate himself from his subordinates or from the people whom his work affects, must not isolate himself in an ivory tower, must not try to do all the thinking and deciding by himself. If he does this he is bound to make mistakes. However, if he keeps close contact with his fellow workers, gets their advice, listens to their opinions on the work of the organization, he can perform a much more efficient job of administration.

The soundness of this policy has been borne out by the San Fan movement. Actually, the whole housecleaning campaign is a practical demonstration of relying upon the people. Such a movement could never have been successfully carried out if it had simply been ordered and imposed from the top down. To be thorough it had to be a mass movement carried out by the mass of the people themselves.

Another important weapon in conducting the campaign has been the intensive use of criticism and self-criticism. Heads of departments, bureaus and organizations have been required to examine themselves most thoroughly and to make frank self-critical reports at meetings with their subordinates. Whenever their reports seemed inadequate, or not comprehensive enough, their subordinates had the right to demand another report. Absolutely protected against any possible retaliation from their superiors, the people in each organization had the right, in fact the duty, to raise any criticisms and also any reasonable doubts or suspicions which they might have regarding the conduct of any member of their organization.

The country has never before seen such a complete and public airing of government affairs. It is a real demonstration of government responsibility to the people. It is also a clear answer to the Western "analysts" who continually harp on the old theme of "Red Terror," "slave labor camps for critics," "dictatorship," etc.

* * *

THE other branch of the housecleaning campaign is the Wu Fan movement among private businessmen. The old psychology of the businessman was to make a killing. Many did not care what methods they used to achieve this goal.

By the time of liberation China's national bourgeoisie were rapidly being wiped out. The insatiable demands of the Kuomintang, the competition from the officially-connected bureaucratic capitalists and from the privileged foreign imperialists had liquidated large numbers of this class.

With the establishment of the people's government, the nation's businessmen got a new deal. Although the leadership of the new government is firmly in the hands of the working class and although the country is committed to the goal of socialism, private businessmen were guaranteed a place in the society of New Democracy. In fact, they are participating in the government itself.

Their role was clearly set forth in the Common Program, the nation's basic law, in the formulation of which the national bourgeoisie also participated. While certain sections of the economy were reserved for the state, a very wide field of operation was left open for private investment. Business activities which were closely tied in with the people's livelihood and national construction were particularly encouraged.

Actually, businessmen as a class have prospered and developed under the people's government as never before. For instance, 1951 was the most prosperous year for businessmen in the nation's history. Never in the 22 years of Kuomintang rule was there such a good year for private business. Profits reached new highs, new firms opened and old ones expanded.

However, as conditions turned for the better, the old greed and self-seeking of many businessmen got the better of them. Not content with their profitable place in the new society, they began to scheme and plot to grab an ever bigger share for themselves. It was obvious that those social evils which flourished under the KMT still retained a foothold in the business world.

Contractors, for example, who had been hard pressed to stay in business in KMT days, reverted to their old tricks once the post-liberation building boom began. Taking advantage of the bureaucracy of some government workers and the weakness of others, they overcharged outrageously, supplied inferior materials, surreptitiously altered specifications on contracts, attempted to bribe officials right and left, and so on.

Some greedy merchants again began engaging in their old speculative activities. For instance, once a group of Shanghai merchants acting on the basis of "inside" information, tried to corner the national sugar market.

One of the more serious breaches of the law—and one which could have had disastrous consequences if not nipped in the bud—was the deliberate assault upon government workers by many of the illegal businessmen. Every conceivable method of bribery was tried. Some notorious business barons even used their wives to try to seduce government purchasing officers with whom they did business!

The "alertness" of these illegal businessmen was amazing. An official in the East China Ministry of Industry lost his fountain pen and put a notice to this effect on the office bulletin board. Within the next few days he received 10 imported Parker 51's from brokers who did business with his office, each of whom claimed to have "found" his pen.

Another development was the attempt among the big businessmen to put small operators out of business. They formed combines [in much the same fashion as do their big business counterparts in America today] and tried to monopolize government contracts and control raw materials so as to force small firms to the wall.

The present clean-up campaign aims not at "getting rid of" the national bourgeoisie, but at making them operate within the frame-work of the law. Their position was clearly defined in the Common Program in 1949 and remains unchanged. Actually, the nation's businessmen could not have developed as they have since liberation without government aid. It was government orders—often accompanied by large advance payments and, in many cases, with supplies of raw materials—which pulled private business out of the depression into which it had fallen during the days of the Kuomintang.

One of Shanghai's largest private canneries, for example, was nearly bankrupt at the time of liberation because of the dumping of American canned goods on the local market. After liberation the government placed orders amounting to Y30,000,000,000 with this firm, thus assuring it of profitable capacity operation.

However, the management, still thinking in the old way, was not satisfied and systematically began to cheat the government, supplying buffalo meat for beef, rooster meat for chicken meat, filling each eight ounce can with only seven ounces, and even using spoiled food.

It is such illegal practices, not the businessmen, which are to be eradicated. The fact that the government continues during this period to place extensive orders with private business firms—sometimes even with firms under investigation—is proof of the government's plan to continue its policy of supporting private business. Even firms guilty of serious offenses will be able to continue in business, providing they clean house and, depending upon the circumstances, make restitution for their past breaches of the law.

In this connection, the penalties imposed upon lawbreakers, both among the private businessmen and government officials, are revealing. Their mildness is further testimony to the fact that the chief purpose of the campaign is educational, to correct a bad situation so that a clean start may be made, and to reform the guilty, rather than to exact revenge for the past.

For instance, it has been made clear that a relatively lenient attitude will be taken toward past mistakes, while in the future those who break the law will be dealt with very strictly. Likewise, those who are prepared to make a clean breast of the past and to give assurances that they will operate within the law in the future are also to be treated leniently, while those who adamantly refuse to admit their past violations although faced with the proof, thus indicating their refusal to recognize the anti-social nature of their acts, are to be dealt with strictly. A lenient policy is adopted toward law-breakers engaged in normal lines of business, while a strict attitude is taken toward businessmen engaged in speculative activities. The vast majority of those who run afoul of the law will be treated leniently. Only a few will be treated strictly.

* * *

ALTHOUGH this housecleaning campaign is still in full swing, it is possible to see some of the benefits which will be achieved. First, a new moral standard for both government workers and private businessmen will be set. Virtually the last vestiges of the social evils which the old society bred and traces of which have hung on will be wiped out. San Fan and Wu Fan have given those who still harbored the old ideas of self-seeking and personal greed quite a shaking up. Honest dealings, selfless service and responsibility to the public will take on a new meaning.

Second, construction of the new China will go forward at a much more rapid pace than heretofore. In North China, where the housecleaning campaign is drawing to a close, results are already considerable. Production is going up sharply, waste is being drastically reduced, overall administration is becoming vastly more efficient. Basically, this is because of the raised enthusiasm of the workers in all fields.

With the removal of the old social evils of corruption, waste and bureaucracy in government and with private business now established on a new level of morality, every extra effort brings concrete dividends to the people. In Peking and Tientsin wholesale price reductions have been announced, while in Tientsin contracts for 50,000 new homes for workers will be let shortly. In East China prices for 10,000 items have been reduced on an average of 11 percent. Already swift, the building of the new China will progress even more rapidly.

EAST-CHINA SHELTER-BELT

THE large Huai River project, destined to rid East China of the scourges of drought, typhoons and sea inundations in a few years, is being joined by an afforestation scheme, starting at the mouth of the Yangtze River near Shanghai. A forest belt will cross the outlets of numerous waterways, including the Huai, go some 500 kilometers northward along the sea dikes, and finally join the forests of Yuntai mountain. This afforestation will cover more than one and a half million hectares, nearly one-third of the great North Kiangsu plain.

The East China afforestation project will check the violent winds blowing in from the Pacific Ocean. To do this, a trunk belt will be planted just inside the sea dikes. This will be paralleled by rows of "sub belts" along the highways and rivers. Each of these belts, it is estimated, will check wind velocity by 35 to 40 percent. Vertical and horizontal windbreaks will shelter the plots of land between the belts. Thus, the crops will be protected. Flood and drought will simultaneously be combatted. Soil fertility will be improved as the moisture is conserved.

In the years to come, when this shelter-belt project is completed in 1958, and the Huai River project is finished in the next two to three years, the face of this area will be radically altered. Bumper crops will be assured on 2,000,000 hectares of land, and farm output will be increased by almost one-half.

Foreign Press Review

Has the KMT Reformed?

ONCE again an attempt is being made to sell the American people a bill of goods in regard to Chiang Kai-shek and his discredited regime. This time the "line" is that Chiang has at last "reformed" and is thus "worthy" of US aid.

The sorry experiences of the past are conveniently overlooked as the Truman administration continues to pour more millions down the same drain as the US$6,000,000,000 already "invested" in Chiang. Although Truman is now pumping about US$1,000,000 *per day* into Taiwan, various Republican critics of his administration are far from satisfied.

The Tafts, Knowlands, Brewsters and the rest demand that the amount be increased and, in an attempt to prove the validity of their position, they paint an ever more glowing picture of Chiang and his regime and claim that the only thing preventing a KMT reconquest of the China mainland is lack of sufficient US money and materials.

Fundamentally, the situation boils down to the fact that the United States, faced with a stalemate in Korea (and with its whole policy of foreign adventurism bordering on bankruptcy), is clutching at straws. Chiang's Kuomintang is such a straw. However, the story of the KMT's ignominious collapse is so fresh in the minds of the American people that a special effort has to be made to refurbish its reputation.

In the midst of all this drum beating for Chiang, the February 1 issue of *US News and World Report*, which carries a survey of conditions on Taiwan, is of particular interest. While no basic differences exist between the editors of that magazine and the proponents of the "American Century," the unintentional candor of some of its articles is frequently quite revealing.

The effect of this article is even more striking when placed side by side with reports from China in its earlier issues. The following representative quotes, taken from the February 1 issue of *US News and World Report* and from earlier issues of the same magazine and from *World Report* (a sister publication which was amalgamated with *US News* in 1948), show that the KMT leopard has not changed its spots.

* * *

WORLD REPORT, MARCH 29, 1946

". . . EARLY in the war, in 1942, China got a US grant of $500,000,000, including gold with which to soak up inflation. The inflation got worse. Now the Export-Import Bank is considering credit with which China may buy US material and equipment . . . As a starter, the Bank last week announced a short-term loan to China of US$33,000,000 with which to buy 300,000 bales of US cotton for the Chinese textile industry. Another loan of US$34,000,000 is being negotiated for the purchase of US cargo ships, railroad equipment and mining machinery. What the Chinese hope for now, apparently with the support of General Marshall, is a credit of at least US$600,000,000. If this credit is forthcoming promptly, China then will feel free to use funds already available in the US, which approximate US$800,000,000. UNRRA allocations for China of US$670,000,000 are in addition to these sums."

WORLD REPORT, AUGUST 26, 1947

". . . The US has given China close to 2,000,000,000 dollars in assistance in the past two years, but the economic and military situation has deteriorated steadily . . . The first step in any new US program for China is to be increased military aid . . . Plans are well advanced for a substantial increase in the US military advisory force in China, which already numbers 3,000 men."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, May 21, 1948

"New aid goes on top of $3,000,000,000 already advanced, but Chiang Kai-shek still is losing and inflation still is raging. Feeling among non-Chinese is that China is bogging down with graft, profiteering . . . There seems to be little general understanding of the size of aid that the US already has given and is giving."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, NOVEMBER 19, 1948

"The acute economic crisis in Nationalist China also is getting a great deal of consideration as American officials try to decide what to do. This crisis threatens to break up Chiang's Government in parts of China that remain under its military control. Inflation is running wild . . ."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

"American assistance is also going into the island economy to help it support the comparatively large military force. When the Nationalists retreated from the mainland they not only brought armed forces, but also about a million civil officials, dependents and business people. The result has been a heavy burden that, without US support, would put the island on the edge of bankruptcy. . . Purchases financed by the Economic Cooperation Administration accounted for nearly two-thirds of Formosa's [Taiwan] total imports in one recent 10-month period. Nevertheless, the plight of the island's farm population is getting worse because of terrific military expense. . . . Inflation is a problem, too. . . . Even with US supplies and financing coming in, about 70 percent of all government expenditures here go for military purposes."

* * *

WORLD REPORT, DECEMBER 30, 1947

"A RAGTAG contingent of Chinese soldiers shuffled across Garden Bridge toward the Hongkew docks . . . The soldiers' ill-fitting uniforms hung loosely. Not one of them spoke and none smiled. They just shuffled toward the ship that would carry them to the war. None of them carried guns—except the three noncommissioned officers who marched beside the contingent with carbines at the alert . . . There were no shouts of encouragement from the coolies who crowded the sidewalk. Hardly a head was turned as the warbound soldiers went past."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, MAY 28, 1948

"It now is possible to report what has become of the Chinese armies trained and equipped by the US at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. Two years ago, Chiang Kai-shek had 39 crack divisions, set up and armed by the US in one of the most thorough military ventures ever undertaken by Americans abroad. US officers down to the grade of sergeant trained the Chinese, directed their supply system and did everything except actually lead them into combat. Now hardly a trace of these divisions remains. Seventy percent of the troops have been lost, thousands of them killed . . ."

". . . Corruption and Nationalist Army politics did much to destroy the effectiveness of the 'Americanized' Chinese fighters . . . The efforts of US experts to advise Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in connection with the proposed streamlining of his military organization have, for the most part, met with little success . . ."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, DECEMBER 17, 1948

"Large quantities of equipment have been given to the Nationalists only to be found later in the hands of the Communists or, during World War II, those of the Japanese. In a recent three-month period, not including their recent victories, the Communists seized 236,000 rifles, 14,000 machine guns, 26,000 submachine guns and big stores of ammunition. In some cases, whole arsenals were left intact by Chiang's Army . . . Military observers report, also, that Chiang's men have lost no battles for want of equipment. They blame bad and often dishonest leadership . . . Graft, too, reportedly is rampant in the Army. The soldiers are infrequently paid, and usually receive paper currency that, in the Chinese inflation, is virtually worthless. Any silver intended for Army pay rolls is likely to stick to the fingers of higher Army officers."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

"The Army includes 395,000 men, about half of them combat effectives. Of the total, 80,000 are officers and a third of those have no troops to command. The officer glut has resulted from the retreat from the Chinese mainland. A large number of officers came to Formosa without their units. Scattered over the island are scores of Army division and regimental headquarters without troops or with only skeleton forces.

"An additional 120,000 troops and officers are listed as 'political officers,' police or garrison forces. That, added to the soldiers who are over-age or ill, reduces the 395,000-man Army to 200,000 potential combat soldiers. The Army is organized into 21 divisions with a nominal strength of 11,000 men each. But none of these is at full strength. They average about 8,000 men. Only a few are adequately equipped with light infantry weapons . . . it is necessary to start almost from scratch with most Nationalist Army units. Some even need rifles and other light infantry weapons. . . .

" . . . US aid for Chiang has amounted to US$300,000,000 in arms and equipment and about US$175,000,000 in economic help

since the Chinese Communists went into Korea. Total aid earmarked for this year amounts to more than US$300,000,000."

* * *

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, MAY 21, 1948

"MORE aid for China, now on its way, won't stop the Communists . . . US dollars can't win the civil war . . . The studied opinion . . . is that no amount of help from the outside can restore the Nationalist strength . . . no amount of US aid or intervention can check the Chinese Communists so long as the Nanking Government fails to make essential changes in its structure . . ."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, DECEMBER 3, 1948

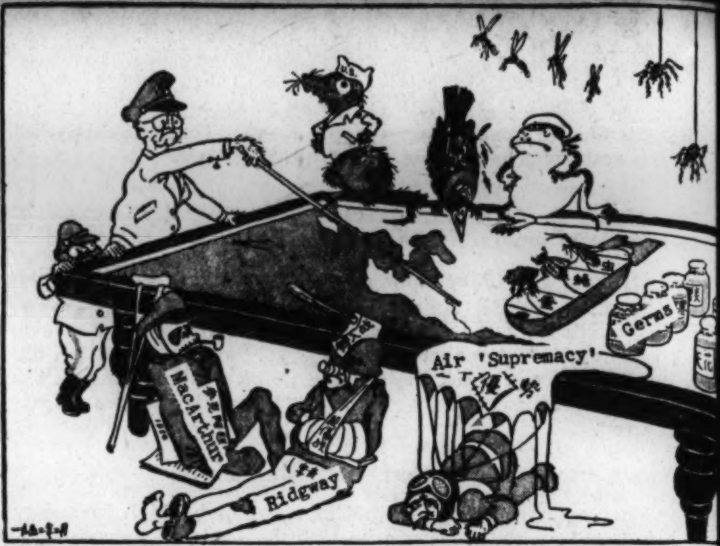
"The cost [of propping up Chiang] can be high in money and materials with no assurance—on the basis of experience—that the money and materials will get any particular result . . . Official fear in Washington is that the US will commit itself to large-scale aid, based on promises of extensive reform in the way that aid is used, only to find that the promises are not kept; the aid either wasted or ending up as an actual gain to the Communists."

US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, DECEMBER 17, 1948

"Chiang Kai-shek is turning out to be the man who stayed too long. After 20 years as China's strong man . . . he can no longer rally his people behind him . . . Army men estimate that it would take 50 to 75 divisions, perhaps as many as were sent to Europe, to defeat the Chinese Communists . . . The usefulness of help on a smaller scale is doubted."

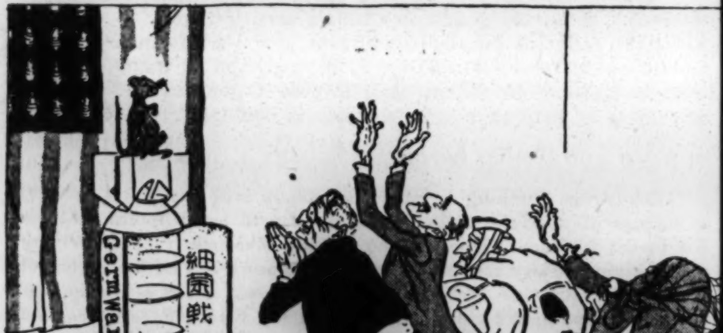
US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, FEBRUARY 1, 1952

"US is now pumping supplies and dollars into Formosa [Taiwan] at the rate of nearly a million dollars a day to build up the Chinese Nationalist forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. . . . American and Chinese military men on Formosa [Taiwan] are taking a careful look at the state of Nationalist preparedness. Their conclusion: Chiang's troops aren't going anywhere in the foreseeable future. As a matter of fact, few officials take the suggestion seriously . . . ." [reference here is made to Chiang's bragging of having 30,000 men ready for Korea and half a million to pit against the Chinese People's Liberation Army.—Editor].


Germs
Air 'Supremacy'
MacArthur
Ridgway

Cartoonists View Germ Warfare

The desperation which lies behind America's launching of bacteriological warfare is illustrated by these two representative cartoons from Chinese newspapers: "Truman and His New Colleagues" (above) by Hua Chun-wu, and "Prayer Meeting at the White House" (below) by Wei Chi-mei.


GermWarfare
細菌戦

Rebuilding Likiang

After the Earthquake

Chang Shu-I

LAST December 21, an earthquake rocked the Likiang region of northwestern Yunnan province, home of many minority groups. Thousands of houses were damaged and destroyed, an estimated 100,000 people were affected, and there were many casualties.

The people, with the help of their government, immediately set to work to rebuild. Even though the quake happened in the middle of the land reform program, it interrupted the work only temporarily.

The day following the quake, Vice-chairman Chou of the provincial people's government presided over an emergency meeting in Kunming, where it was resolved to do everything possible to prevent any deaths from injuries, hunger and exposure. An emergency relief committee was set up, which immediately made arrangements to send medical supplies, food and clothing to the afflicted area.

Doctors and nurses of Kunming were mobilized, and delegations representing all groups of the people of the city were formed to take aid and comfort to the Likiang people. Vice-chairman Chou himself led one of these delegations. While the Central People's Government dispatched a planeload of medical supplies, groups of medical workers left Kunming for Likiang. Within two days, trucks began to arrive at many points in the area, and two temporary hospitals were set up.

The people of Kunming actively supported the campaign to help the sufferers. Everyone generously contributed clothing or money, and within a short time trucks were carrying the clothing and other relief supplies northward.

In the Hoching district, the people had been making rapid headway with land reform when the quake occurred. Here, as at Chienchuan, the Mingchia dialect is spoken, while the majority of Likiang people are of the Nashi minority and speak a different dialect. There are other minority groups in the area, and a sprinkling of Tibetans.

Before liberation, most of these people led miserable lives, worse than beasts of burden.

One of the large springs which abound in the Likiang area. Just outside Likiang, this one is fed from the snow-capped mountain in the background.

Although they worked hard, they could hardly feed themselves, and through the bitter winters, high among snow-capped mountains, they shivered in rags.

Now these formerly oppressed people have seen for themselves that the people's government is working in their interest. During the movement for reduction of rents and return of deposits, the peasants dealt a heavy blow to the landlord class. The peasants of Hoching were holding mass accusation meetings against the landlords and planning to celebrate the New Year of their emancipation. The earthquake interrupted these preparations.

One poor peasant wept the whole night over the death of his parents, wife and children. Completely despondent, he decided to hang himself. Just at that time, a working detachment, led by government and military members, arrived. They brought rice and immediately took care of the wounded, sending the serious cases to the hospital.

Seeing this, the poor peasant thought no more of suicide, but ran to those who were still bewailing their losses and encouraged them to take heart. "We mustn't give in to the quake," he said. "Anyone who can't face these troubles is unworthy of Chairman Mao!"

When Vice-chairman Chou came to this village, one old man was very moved. "I'm 70 years old," he said, "but this is the first time a vice-chairman of the provincial government has come here."

The People's Liberation Army played an important role in helping the people. Groups of PLA men went to all the affected districts, some carrying bags of rice on their backs, others bringing straw and helping build temporary shelters.

After the quake, many landlords and ruffians took advantage of the calamity to spread rumors. They laughed at the peasants. "Well, you've stood up," they said, "and the earth stood up too! It shows heaven doesn't want you to have our land." One landlord's mother, disguised as a beggar, went around whispering that Chairman Mao had ordered the people to cease struggling against the landlords, lest the earth quake again.

Other landlords and their agents robbed the people and added to their miseries by deliberately setting fires. But rumor-mongering and arson did not last long; the guilty ones were quickly rounded up and were accused and sentenced at a mass meeting.

Now the peasants are rebuilding their homes and at the same time are carrying the land reform movement to its completion.

Many mutual-aid teams have been organized by the peasants, and villages have drawn up agreements to provide for themselves through production. They say that, although the nation is practicing strict economy to support the volunteers in Korea, it furnished them large sums for relief. Therefore, they mobilized all the carpenters, masons and other construction workers to rebuild their homes, thus saving the government's money.

The young men collected wood, baked bricks and tiles, while the women undertook to look after the fields. All pledged to restore what had been destroyed within a year.

A general view of one section of Likiang.

CHINA NOTES

Breaking Agricultural Records

CHINA'S 1952 food and cotton output will be the largest in the nation's history. Agricultural plans drawn up indicate that China's overall target for the biggest food crop the country has ever harvested and a cotton crop more than 50 percent greater than the record pre-war crop will be fulfilled and possibly topped.

Northeast China, which gathered the biggest cereal crop in its history last year, plans to produce 20,000,000 tons of grain this year. This is almost 7,000,000 tons greater than the 1949 harvest.

North China aims to increase its food output by 3,900,000 tons which will be more than any previous harvest. Its cotton crop will go up by 86,000 tons. The Wulitien state farm, outside Peking, will more than double its 1951 cotton yield. Last year, this state farm set a per *mou* mark doubling the average peasant's yield.

East China, whose 1951 cereal crop was 95.8 percent of the pre-war record level, plans an additional 10 percent increase. Its cotton and other industrial crops will also go up this year. The Huangtienban state farm in Chekiang province and many mutual-aid teams in East China have worked out plans for increased agricultural output.

Regions south of the Yangtze River also will see a rise in farm production this year. For example, in Kwangtung province, the rice crop target has been set at 750,000 tons above that of last year.

Since liberation, China's war-ravaged agriculture has been recovering rapidly. By 1951, total grain output was 92.8 percent of the highest pre-war period. This gave the nation a large food surplus, part of which was exported to India. Last year's cotton harvest was 38 percent above the peak output before the outbreak of the war against Japan, while production of tobacco, hemp and other industrial crops increased several fold.

This year's big increases will be achieved through scientific methods of cultivation, extensive irrigation and use of improved seeds and more fertilizer. For example, in North Kiangsu alone the fertilizer supplied to the peasants will treble last year's amount. The construction of irrigation projects all over China will bring higher yields to several million hectares of land.

One of the chief reasons for rising agricultural production is the large-scale government aid being received by the peasants. In the Northwest, the government is supplying the peasants with 160,000 ploughs and waterwheels, 20,000 tons of fertilizer, 160,000 insecticide sprayers and more than 6,000,000 pounds of high-yielding seeds. In East China, government banks are loaning peasants huge sums. Loans cover funds for fertilizer, for repairing irrigation systems, for farming implements, for draft animals, and for insecticides. By the end of February, government trading companies and cooperative societies in Hunan province had nearly 4,000,000 new farm tools and thousands of

Better Sugar in South China

SUGAR cane is coming back into its own in South China. Both acreage grown and yield per acre have increased considerably in the past two years. At one time, the city of Canton did a thriving export trade in sugar from the chief cane growing provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. However, during China's war years, production dwindled to almost nothing.

In 1950, the people's government took the situation in hand. It loaned growers seed cane and fertilizer, and grain to see them through the harvest. It sent specialists to demonstrate the advantages of better varieties of cane and how to fight insects. Moreover, the government guaranteed to buy the entire crop, cash on delivery.

The result was that 35,000 hectares were planted with sugar cane, and this jumped to 52,000 hectares in 1951. In the Pearl River Delta alone, in 1951, more than 3,000 hectares of new sugar cane field were sown and yields rose from 10 to 15 percent. In Kwangtung as a whole, total output was 85 percent over 1950.

Rising living standards throughout China guarantee a growing market for all the sugar the South can grow. Fifty-four thousand tons of brown and white sugar produced in Kwangsi last year were immediately sold. The growing demand is stimulating the introduction of more efficient refining methods as well as the revival of local handicraft presses for processing sugar.

tons of fertilizer ready for distribution to the peasants.

With spring planting under way, the rural press has come to the aid of the peasants by printing material on scientific farm methods. Articles describe the methods used by model peasant workers who have won government awards for outstanding crop yields.

The methods used by a famous Shansi province cotton grower, who reaped 6.9 tons of cotton per hectare, and the methods of a Kiangsu province model peasant, who obtained nearly 11 tons of rice per hectare per sowing are being widely publicized to the peasants all over China. Based on past experience, great numbers of peasants will use these methods to achieve new record yields.

US Germ Warfare in Northeast

CONCLUSIVE evidence of US germ warfare in Northeast China has been collected by the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in the course of an investigation in the Northeast. The lawyers, coming from eight different countries, began their investigation work in Northeast China on March 26, after having examined evidence of US germ warfare in Korea.

In addition to on-the-spot investigation and personal interviews, the lawyers examined a mass of evidence laid before them by Wang Pin, Head of the Northeast People's Government Health Department. Entomologists, bacteriologists and pathologists were also called in as witnesses by the lawyers.

Data supplied by the Health Department described in great detail the date, place, witnesses and material evidence in each case. Experts testified, on the basis of scientific data, that the large quantities of unusual insects which have been found in different parts of the Northeast could never have emerged in the then prevailing natural conditions in the places concerned, and that some of the types of insects had never before been found locally. As a result of scientific examination, it was definitely established that the insects carried various types of deadly germs.

On March 27, the Commission questioned witnesses from Mukden, Kwantien, and Chinchow who had discovered the infected insects dropped by US planes. Some were eye-witnesses who personally saw US aircraft drop containers which contained infected insects while others were the first to locate clusters of insects after they landed on the ground. The Commission also saw samples of infected insects and photographic plates of laboratory findings, and examined the results of tests on animals.

The Commission noted: "In most of these cases, circumstances were found in Northeast China similar to those examined by us in Korea. We note particularly the unusual nature and close grouping of insects in the extremely cold temperature in which the insects were found alive on snow and ice. Flies, mosquitoes, fleas and feathers have been found to carry bacteria or to be infected with virus."

The Commission, headed by Heinrich Brandweiner of Austria, consisted of lawyers from Italy, Britain, Poland, Belgium, China, Brazil and France. Reports attesting to US germ warfare in Northeast China were sent to D. N. Pritt, chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and to Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council.

Nationwide Irrigation Work

IN addition to the colossal irrigation projects now underway on the Huai and Yellow rivers, irrigation work on a nationwide scale is making rapid strides all over China. All along the nation's major rivers, peasants are building countless reservoirs, wells and canals for irrigation purposes. This is a vital factor to ensure the fulfillment of the 1952 agricultural plan which calls for an eight percent increase in grain output and a 20 percent rise in cotton over 1951.

The "small irrigation projects," as they are called by the peasants, are being constructed on a much larger scale than last year. There is scarcely a village in China today where one or more of these projects are not being built. Special offices have been set up by the government to supply the peasants with loans, dynamite for blasting, and technical aid.

Another 200,000 irrigation wells are being sunk in Shantung province this spring where 100,000 were sunk last year. In the Northeast province of Pingyuan, six large irrigation canals and 1,030,000 wells are under construction. Peasants in Shansi province are building 330 irrigation canals and digging 30,000 wells. On the flat plains of Northeast China, wells are being sunk by the thousands, while in the hilly districts of Jehol and Liaotung provinces, streams and brooks are being dammed. In the south, in Hunan and Kwangtung, a "one-irrigation project for every village" movement is under way.

During the past several months, there has been widespread construction of small-scale irrigation projects in the mountainous Southwest area. It is estimated that by the end of spring, new projects will irrigate 220,000 extra hectares of land and many old ponds, dikes and dams will be repaired.

The entire scheme was organized by the Department of Agriculture. As far back as last autumn, irrigation conferences were called to stimulate peasant interest in this work, which is receiving substantial government backing in the form of loans and technical aid. Survey teams subsequently went to the villages and more remote districts inhabited by minority nationalities to help them.

Irrigation will extend China's irrigated farms by several million hectares during the current year. Irrigated acreage will be expanded by nearly 1,000,000 hectares in Shansi, Pingyuan and Chahar provinces. In Shansi, it will be doubled, while in Pingyuan, acreage will be trebled. In Northwest and Southwest China, another half a million hectares will be irrigated.

* * *

ONE-HUNDRED and seventy air miles from Nanking, engineers and workers are building an artificial lake by throwing a 70-meter high dam across the Pi River, one of the tributaries of the mighty Huai River. Steel, cement and machinery from all parts of China are being poured into Futzeling, an area on the fringe of the Taipieh mountain region.

The new dam, which will be completed in the summer of 1953, will put an end to floods along the Pi River, while making it navigable for barges all year around, thus providing a water route for the tea, timber and bamboo of the Taipieh mountain region. Many saw mills will be built around the dam, utilizing the cheap power produced at the dam.

The one-time solitary Futzeling area has become a beehive of activity. By the beginning of March, 5,000 workers had arrived and are now laying the foundation for the dam. Roads are being built around the construction site, while power lines have been strung up. The 23-square kilometer lake will be one of the many water detention points now coming into being in the Huai basin.

For many months, engineers studied what type of dam would best suit this region where earthquakes are frequent. Some of the nation's topnotch engineers are working on this structure, with its massive sluice gates and hydro-electric power plant. The best machines available in the country are being put to use. Powerful electric cranes and other vital machinery have arrived from Mukden, Shanghai and other large cities. Some of the latest equipment made in the Soviet Union is being employed on the Futzeling artificial lake.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE steel smelting plan for February in the No. 3 Plant of the Shanghai Steel Works has been overfulfilled by 12 percent. The workers made two records in shortening the time for smelting, one on February 23, and another on February 27, the time being shortened to four hours and 55 minutes and four hours and 53 minutes on these respective dates. By constantly improved work methods and shortening smelting time, the workers made seven successive production records and their average output for three days in February broke all previous production records.

* * *

THE March target for cargo transportation set by the Shanghai Railway Administration was passed by mid-March. The original goal of 3,400,000 tons of cargo was surpassed by March 15 when the railway administration reported that already 4,098,700 tons had been handled. At the same time, the Nanking Railway Sub-Administration passed its 210th day without an accident.

* * *

A NEW national record of 19.006 tons per man in collective coal cutting was set early in March by miners at the Kiulungkang colliery of the Huainan mine in Anhwei province. The new record topped the previous national mark of 18.194 tons per man set by the same group of 20 workers last December.

* * *

HO Chung-hsing, a worker in the Shanghai No. 1 Textile Machinery Corporation, has succeeded in devising a new process for melting iron slag (dross), which was formerly discarded by the factory as worthless.

* * *

PIG breeding is making great strides in Southwest China. There are now more than 10,500,000 hogs in the area, 4,000,000 more than in 1950. In many villages, every household is raising hogs. The government is encouraging this development, which means more hog bristles for export and more pigskin for leather, as well as extra fertilizer and other by-products.

US-British Contradictions

THE MALAYAN RUBBER AND TIN SCRAMBLE

Robert Westgate

"It is not a question of what the USA or anyone else considers a fair price, but it boils down to the simple question—is the tin required?"—**Mr. J. H. Rich, Chairman of Tronoh Mines Ltd., speaking at the annual meeting of the company in London on November 1, 1951.**

"Malayan tin producers today declined to take seriously a report that a raw materials agreement, providing US steel for Malayan tin, had been reached in Washington on the basis of tin purchased in Singapore at a price equivalent to US$1.18 a pound, or £10 a ton below today's market price."—**Financial Times, January 15, 1952.**

"The United Kingdom has agreed to sell to the United States 20,000 tons of tin at the fixed price of US$1.18 a pound."—**Financial Times, January 19, 1952.**

AND so yet another familiar instalment of the drama aptly named "The Malayan Rubber and Tin Scramble" was played out on the world stage. Since the end of the Second World War the great battle has followed an unfailing routine—British defiance, followed by US pressure and threats, and a climax of American victory. But the Churchill-Truman deal, which the Malayan tin producers were so averse to taking seriously, represented a US victory of rather bigger proportions than previously, and will undoubtedly usher in an even more bitter phase in the long Anglo-US conflict over Malaya's rich resources.

Within 48 hours of the announcement that Britain had been forced into an agreement to sell American dollar-earning tin at less than the market price, it was revealed in Washington that America was entering into immediate negotiations with Indonesia and Bolivia to conclude contracts to purchase tin—at US$1.18 a pound! As the *Financial Times* put it, this "would have the effect of establishing the world price at this figure."

Once British imperialism had been forced into surrender, Wall Street simply saw the smaller satellites positively inviting rape. At a stroke of the pen the "free market" principle that Mr. Rich so bluntly extolled to his shareholders was turned against the British; America demonstrated that "fair" prices are defined not in London but in Washington and that American dominance of the tin market will go on being ruthlessly used to this end. Precisely the same methods have been employed to govern rubber prices, with the result that the price in London has halved over the past year.

Since the head of the US government's tin-buying agency accused the British producers in Malaya of "gouging" America some months ago, angry and threatening words have been exchanged across the Atlantic.

Mr. Rich, quoted above, accused the Americans of "lamentable ignorance of market conditions;" the *Times* correspondent in Singapore has attacked "American price-depressing maneuvers;" and the *Manchester Guardian*, contrasting US attacks on tin prices with the fact that "Britain is forced by US government policy to buy cotton at 44 cents which costs less than 10 cents to produce," has angrily demanded: "Where are the real cartelists today?"

When the anger on both sides reached fever pitch last November, an American "Goodwill Mission" went to Malaya. According to Mr. J. T. Chappel, Chairman of Petaling Tin Ltd., members of the mission "were given every opportunity to satisfy themselves that Malayan producers were not rigging the market in any way and that the charges of cartel activities to this end were absurd."

The "goodwill" which flowed from the mission's visit can be measured by the fixed price of US$1.18 that the Americans are now paying for the tin. A British government spokesman has already attempted to forestall criticism by warning that a profit must not be expected from the deal under which Malayan tin is exchanged for US steel. Clearly British imperialism has its back to the wall when it can be forced to sell a Number 1 dollar earner at a loss.

FOR some time America has been employing two main weapons to depress the price of Malayan rubber. First, there is the enormous and expanding synthetic rubber industry in the US and the accompanying restriction placed on the use of natural rubber. Secondly, there is the huge American stockpile which can always be drawn upon to force down the price of Malayan rubber.

British endeavors to get American restrictions on the use of natural rubber removed or lessened have been consistently rebuffed. British worries over the US synthetic industry have now reached such a stage that there have been serious suggestions from Malaya that synthetic plants should be established in the United Kingdom.

America also has a tin stockpile, built up some time ago on the basis of what British tin interests condemned as "hysterical" buying. As in the case of rubber, a period of frantic buying sent prices skyrocketing and a withdrawal from the market followed. In this way, short-term heavy outlays have enabled the Americans to fashion weapons for use in price-depressing for a long time to come.

For this reason, British imperialist interests were just as alarmed when rubber and tin prices were soaring as they are now when they are falling. Practiced operators themselves, they know the full and dire implications of every American move.

But there are other and extremely important means by which American imperialism is trying to oust its British rival from a position of dominance in Malaya.

Tin production in Bolivia and Thailand, and rubber cultivation in Indonesia are all going ahead on the basis of American capital. The American Smelting and Refining Company has secured mining rights in Perak and Selangor and has established refineries in Singapore and Penang. US Rubber, another US monopoly concern, has gained control over large rubber plantations at Pahang and Negri Sembilan and American footholds have been won in Malaya's chief ports, Singapore and Swettenham.

As usual, government and private finance are being employed to create the "favorable climate" for American encroachments, over US$400,000 of Marshall Plan money having been spent on the construction of roads from US-controlled plantations and mines to the coast. American mass-produced goods — "from toothpaste to Ford cars," as one writer recently put it—are pouring into Malaya and bring back to Wall Street the dollars that are spent on tin and rubber purchases.

In this vein was the candid report in the January 11 issue of *US News and World Report:* "Dean Acheson's experts in the Department of State argued, in conferences on the price to be paid for tin, that it makes no difference what this country pays for tin because the dollars will come back here anyway."

Still another weapon serving America's purpose in the all-out offensive against British imperialism is the trade embargo, for which United Nations sanction and backing have been obtained. Britain has in effect become America's ally against herself. The ban on shipments of rubber to China and Hongkong imposed in April 1951, deprived Malaya of two of her most important rubber markets. Within a month of the ban the price of rubber dropped by one-seventh.

US-controlled Japan, however, promises to become an even more useful instrument than any yet. And British imperialism is fully awake to the danger. Several months ago when Britain was negotiating with Japan for the purchase of steel, it was revealed that there was keen Japanese interest in Britain paying for the steel by giving Japan access to iron ore deposits "under British control in Asia."

The *Economist* described the suggestion as "incomprehensible," being, apparently, so horror stricken by the idea that it forgot the existence of iron ore deposits in Malaya. Another British paper, the *Scotsman*, quoted "Whitehall sources" at about the same time as expressing concern that if Japan joined the Colombo plan, "she might soon dominate it." The paper pointed out that America is pressing for the inclusion of Japan in the plan "to divert Japanese trade from Communist China to Southeast Asia."

The *Manchester Guardian* has revealed that a five-year plan drawn up by the Japanese Economic Stabilization Board for investment in Southeast Asia contemplates iron production in Malaya and it has been reported that the Japanese Steel Mining Company has reached agreement with Metal Export Incorporated, owners of the Tamagan iron mines in Malaya, for a 21-year contract under which Japan will provide technical aid in return for imports of iron ore "on favorable terms."

British imperialism, suffering constantly more telling blows in its hopeless and cruel war against the Malayan people, is also being seriously harrassed by the relentless attack on its position by American imperialism. Small wonder that when the British, French and US chiefs of staff met in Washington in January to plan new attacks on the people's liberation movements in Southeast Asia the *Times* was quick to explain that "Britain is not likely to ask for assistance in Malaya."

British imperialism has no illusions whatsoever about what the cost of such "assistance" would be—the final abdication of British imperialist interest in favor of its American rival and bitter enemy. It is for the Malayan people to resolve the contradiction by putting an end to both. That is the decisive battle and it is now being fought.

POW Camp Life

Above: Prisoners of War cleaning fish caught near their camp in North Korea.

Below: Soccer games between POW teams always get a good turnout.

Notes from Shantung

REBUILDING A PROVINCE

Jiun Keng

SHANTUNG, formerly under the thumb of warlords and landlords, has since liberation become noted for new production methods. Both workers and peasants, freed from their age-old poverty, have made great advances toward a better life, materially and culturally.

In the old days, Shantung warlords terrorized the people by endless conscriptions for their campaigns. Bandit chieftans maintained their own armed corps, taking from the peasants what little remained to them after the landlords had exacted their high rents and interest.

As a result of this double oppression, tens of thousands of Shantung people fled to other provinces in search of a livelihood. Some went to the Northeast as farm laborers or manual workers, others drifted into nearby provinces to the south and west.

Since liberation, more and more Shantung people have returned home, for land reform and better working conditions in the factories have made a decent life possible for peasant and worker alike. The fact that many workers have set national production records shows that Shantung is no longer the backward province it used to be.

Ho Chien-hsiu, a 17-year-old textile mill worker, has become nationally famous because of the working method she introduced, which greatly reduces waste and increases efficiency. Her method is being introduced in every mill in the country and has helped create billions of dollars of extra wealth for the nation.

The workers of a machinery shop in Tsinan succeeded in producing nodular iron, which has a tensile strength of 97,000 pounds per square inch and has a Brinnel hardness of 255. Its tensile strength is one-third greater than that of cast steel, and seven times that of ordinary cast iron.

A worker who made a 60 KVA welding machine out of discarded parts and an idle generator saved the Tsingtao Railway

Works Y110,000,000 which a new welder would have cost, and also put materials to use which otherwise would have been simply melted as scrap.

The 1951 weaving method, a combination of the Ma Heng-chang and Ho Chien-hsiu working methods, has been very successful in Shantung. In Tsingtao, the mill worker is now enabled to tend 32 looms instead of 12; some more dextrous workers even tend 40. Meanwhile, the percentage of defective cloth has decreased from 7.8 to 3.19 and the average output per loom has increased.

The workers of the combing shop of a Tsinan textile mill made a record of seven months without an accident, and created extra wealth for the people equivalent to nearly 45,000 yards of cotton cloth.

Another woman worker, Liu Hsi-mei, of a Tsingtao cotton mill, thought of a better way to join yarn breaks. It is simpler and less wasteful of yarn than the "standard" English method. If adopted by all the mills in the country, it will save an annual 200,000 pounds of yarn.

The second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty pointed up the second great factor in the upping of production through increased work efficiency and reduction of waste: the adoption of advanced Soviet working methods.

In Tsinan, capital of Shantung, the chairman of the Machinery Workers' Union, speaking on the anniversary, showed how much the improvement in production in the city owed to the Soviet high-speed cutting method and the Kovalev working method.

By applying the high-speed cutting method, the efficiency of the lathes in two factories increased nearly 10 times, and of the milling machines 22 times. Furthermore, there was a great reduction of waste—in one factory, defective goods were reduced by 60 percent.

The method also meant a great saving in labor cost. One factory contracted to manufacture 340 electric motors in about 1,000,000 man-hours. Using the high-speed method, the workers completed the job in less than 500,000 man-hours, saving nearly Y43,000,000 in labor cost.

Tsinan workers adopted much of the experience of workers in the Northeast, who had improved their production by the Kovalev working method. In one Tsinan machinery plant, the workers instituted 20 innovations in method, resulting in the creation of Y200,000,000 extra wealth.

By a simple calculation the chairman emphasized the importance of learning from Soviet workers. If, he said, a given number of 6,000 workers and 2,500 technicians using 1,500 machine tools were able to raise their working efficiency by three times, in one year extra wealth totalling Y150,000,000,000 would be created—equivalent to 100 fighter planes.

While the workers improved their production methods, creating extra wealth for the nation and raising their own living standards, the peasants also found their economic situation improved. Land reform gave them ownership of their farms, and this furnished the incentive to improve methods of cultivation.

They proposed that substantial portions of land should be allocated to the schools, for new buildings or playgrounds. As some schools could not afford to put up buildings at the time, the peasants volunteered to cultivate the land allocated to the schools, the income from the crops to be used for construction.

The increase in the number of rural schools shows the great interest the peasants take in education. In Kaomi *hsien*, for instance, there were only 11 rural primary schools in 1949; in 1950 there were 30; and last year there were no fewer than 110.

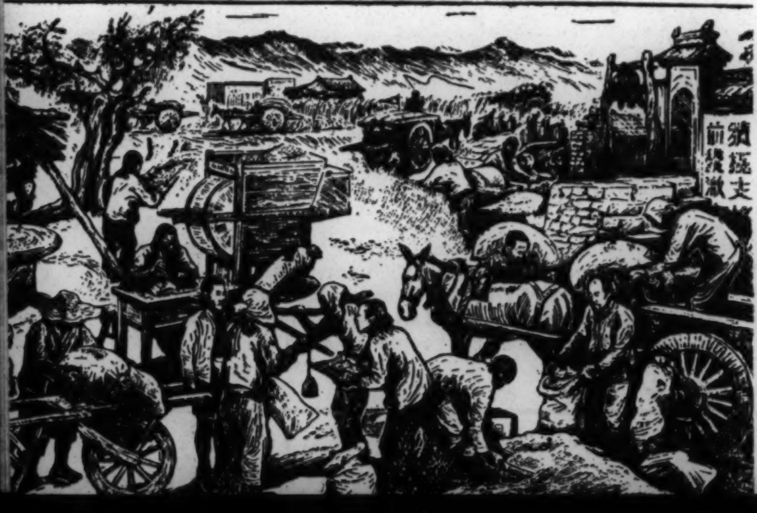
Adult peasants thronged to the winter schools. Last year, in Laiyang District alone, nearly 800,000 farmers (about 14 percent of the total population) enrolled for winter classes, including about 400,000 young people in cultural and literacy classes and more than 300,000 middle-aged people in political classes. In one *hsiang* the enrollment was more than 31 percent of the population.

This successful winter school program was duplicated all over the province. It was due in large part to the efforts of the winter schools committee, which called many conferences attended by interested groups in order to bring home to the peasants the significance of the campaign against illiteracy. Also, nearly 30,000 teachers were trained for the work; they energetically pushed the idea of education among the peasants. More than 40,000 peasants in the province took part in dramatic and other cultural activities during 1951, four times the number during the previous year. Their activities included the production of plays, choral singing, and group dancing.

This spring, during the Lunar New Year holidays, a modern touch was added to the ancient festival: radio. More than 1,000,000 peasants listened to special programs broadcast by the Shantung People's Broadcasting Station; most of them had never listened to a radio in their lives. The receivers and loudspeakers were made available to the villages by the radio station.

The programs included talks on the best preparation for spring sowing, explaining the increase production and practice economy campaign, the new marriage law, the Resist America and Aid Korea movement, and other topics.

Working teams were organized to go into the villages and assist the peasants to map out their production plans for this year. The peasants, as part of their production program, drew



up voluntary compacts not to gamble and idle away their time during the long holidays.

In one village, for example, most of the 380 families used to spend a good part of their hard-earned yearly savings for "lucky money" and joss sticks, which they would burn to the gods at New Year's, in the belief that this would bring them success during the year. The family that burnt the most "golden paper" would be the luckiest.

This spring, the peasants of the village reckoned up what this practice had cost them last year. The bill had totalled nearly Y460,000,000, enough to run primary and night schools in several villages for a whole year. They decided they would rather have the schools, and depend upon their own efforts for the "luck" they had formerly purchased so dearly.

The working teams also helped the peasants to organize mutual-aid teams, which, besides making regular farming easier and more productive, also made it possible to engage in side-line production. Many peasants worked in temporary transport jobs, and the younger ones learned carpentry. In this way, the peasants of one village earned nearly Y25,000,000 extra income from November to January.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE NEAR PEKING

ONE of China's biggest man-made lakes, 75 kilometers northwest of Peking, will be finished with the completion of a 50-meter high dam across the Yungting River by the end of 1953. When completed the dam will impound more than 2,000,000,000 cubic meters of water, creating a lake covering an area of 220 square kilometers.

Work on the project, begun in 1951, is well under way. Work on the dam itself started this spring and is expected to be completed within a year. By the rainy season of 1953, everything will be ready to catch the swollen waters of the Yungting which has overflowed its banks seven times in the past 30 years, bringing destruction to the farmlands between Peking and Tientsin. The artificial lake will eliminate these floods, while supplying water to the farms and factories of many towns and cities. Hydroelectric power will be generated at the dam.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN NEW CHINA ★ ★

C. Y. W. MENG

NEW China's celebration of its third May Day points up the role labor plays in liberated China. The new society emerging in this country, which a few years ago was a semi-colony, is one which is being led by the working class. The achievements and advances made by the workers in less than three years far surpass any made in previous years.

The Chinese labor movement, steeled in the battle against imperialist and Kuomintang oppression, has a rich revolutionary past. In the struggle to attain their present position the Chinese labor unions became organizations truly representing the interests of the working class.

In general, the modern labor movement did not get under way until after 1920. The first bona-fide national union organization was formed with the inauguration of the first National Labor Congress in Canton in May 1922. Organized under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Secretariat of the Labor Unions of China was created to direct the labor movement throughout the country and to struggle for the liberation of the Chinese working class.

* * *

SINCE the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the labor movement in China has assumed an entirely new role. In the West, people tend to look upon labor unions solely in terms of what they can do in getting higher wages for their members. But in people's China, the functions of the unions are much broader. The chief aim of the Chinese unions is to promote new democracy and to organize and educate the working class to play the leading role in the march toward a socialist society.

The first article of the national Trade Union Law, which was promulgated on June 20, 1950, stipulates that trade unions are mass organizations voluntarily formed by the working class.

This means that each worker has the privilege and the right to decide by himself whether or not to join a union.

The class character of the trade union is seen in the stipulation that only wage workers have the right to join unions. The mass character of the unions is revealed in the clause that all wage workers may join, irrespective of political belief or other conditions.

On relations between trade unions and the people's government, articles 7 and 12 state that the people's government entrusts the unions with the responsibility for seeing that all laws and regulations protecting the interests of the workers are strictly carried out by management of state-owned enterprises and by proprietors of privately owned enterprises.

The people's government provides material help and other facilities for the unions. In turn, the unions are to organize and educate the masses of workers and administrative workers to carry out the policies of the government and to consolidate the people's power.

Such relations—the government protecting and helping the trade unions and the unions in turn supporting the government—can be realized only in socialist and new democratic countries. This is because the government has been set up by the workers themselves after a long history of struggle and sacrifice. The workers know that only by strengthening their own government can the working class finally liberate itself, improve its living standards and attain a full life.

The Trade Union Law further provides that unions shall take part in the production and management of state-owned enterprises. In new China, a privately owned enterprise belongs to its owner. However, the unions have the right to take part in labor-capital consultative councils. It is on this point that the unions in state-owned and private-owned enterprises differ.

Trade unions in both state and private enterprises take production as the central task. This is because higher production means an increase in the wealth of the country and benefits for society as a whole. Therefore, private management, like that of state-owned enterprise, must also rely on the workers to raise production; they must end their former practice of oppressing and disparaging workers and adopt a practice of frank democratic consultation with the workers.

Today, the Chinese workers are organized into trade unions under the All-China Federation of Labor. Membership in the unions has grown from 2,370,000 two years ago to 6,130,000.

* * *

MARCH 1, 1951 is a day remembered by the Chinese working class. On this day the Labor Insurance Regulations of new China came into effect. Millions of workers and their families are thus protected from the insecurity that formerly was the lot of Chinese working class families. Under these regulations even security for workers' dependents is protected.

Under the provisions of the law, medical expenses and wages for workers on sick leave will be borne directly by management and not drawn from the labor insurance fund. Medical expenses for both occupational and non-occupational injuries or diseases for manual and non-manual workers will be borne by the management.

Workers suffering from occupational injuries will receive full pay during treatment and those suffering from non-occupational injuries or illness will receive between 50 and 100 percent of their wages for three months.

From three to six months, they will receive sickness benefits varying between 30 and 50 percent of their wages from the labor insurance funds. After six months, they can draw disability pensions.

Retirement pensions of 35 to 60 percent of the wages are paid from the labor insurance fund to male workers over the age of 60 and to women workers over the age of 50 when they retire. The qualifications are that they must have been workers for 25 years with 10 years' record in the enterprise from which they retire.

For women, the qualifying periods are 20 years and 10 years respectively. All women workers, manual or non-manual will be entitled to receive 56 days paid leave for confinement at the expense of management. In addition, women will receive maternity benefits from the labor insurance fund.

The entire cost of labor insurance in new China is borne by the state and the employer. The workers make no payments. Benefits and allowances are determined according to the actual need of the worker and are paid throughout the period that need exists. Secondly, insurance is of an overall nature and provides definite material guarantees concerning maturity, old age, illness, injury, disability and death.

By August 1951, more than 10,000,000 workers and their families were covered by the nation-wide labor insurance law. At the same time, under its provisions, trade unions had set up hundreds of workers' sanatoria, vacation resorts, rest homes for use after working hours, nurseries for working mothers' children and homes for aged and disabled workers. These institutions are frequently housed in private mansions and villas which were once owned by wealthy members of the former ruling class.

In passing, it should be noted that during the reactionary KMT regime, there was nothing remotely resembling the present national labor insurance program. Today, freed from the age-old worry over security, China's workers are able to devote themselves fully to the job of increasing production and building a new society.

* * *

ALL public-owned factories have seen the introduction of the system known as democratic management. Under it, the main policy is to rely on all workers and staff members of a given state factory to play an active role in production and management. The system is carried out in two forms; namely, Factory (or Enterprise) Administrative Committee and Factory Staff and Workers' Representative Councils.

Subject to the direction of a superior government body, the Factory Administrative Committee serves as the co-ordinating administrative body. It is both a policy making and executive organ in matters relating to production and factory operation; and thus is different from the "parliamentary" type of industrial consultative council such as exists in capitalist countries.

This committee acts under the advice of the superior government industrial administrative bureau, which hands down production plans and other directives. However, at all times it is in close contact with actual conditions in the factory, and it considers and decides on all matters concerning production and management in the light of these conditions. Production plans, business operations, methods of management, output organization, personnel problems, workers' welfare, wages, and so forth all come within the committee's scope.

The Factory Administrative Committee holds regular meetings and is made up of the manager of an enterprise or a factory director, his deputy, the chief engineer and other responsible staff members directly concerned with production. It also includes a corresponding number of representatives democratically elected from among the workers and staff members. The size of the committee varies; generally there are from five to 17 members.

This type of Factory Administrative Committee, headed by the manager and composed of delegates elected by the staff members and workers, is the best organizational form of running an enterprise for two reasons: First, it absorbs workers into production and management, while at the same time it gives them training in the latter. Second, it also implements the principle of having "one responsible head." Thus, this committee relies on the entire personnel of the enterprise and is also responsible to the state and the people.

At the same time, the committee relies directly on the factory trade union and the Staff and Workers' Representative Council, which is convened once or twice monthly by the head of the trade union. This Representative Council has the right to hear and discuss reports of the Factory Administrative Committee.

It, therefore, not only encourages the workers to suggest improvements in the factory's operations but has proved itself the best type of organization to link management with the whole working staff. Where the number of workers in a factory does not exceed 200, a mass meeting of the whole factory is usually called instead of organizing a Staff and Workers' Representative Council.

* * *

IN private enterprise the trade unions help the workers acquire a correct understanding of the government policy of ensuring "Benefits for Both Labor and Capital"—a policy which takes away the capitalists' monopoly over such benefits. Workers are encouraged to make full use of their new rights and to defend their interests. They also have been shown the need to pay due attention to the legitimate interests of management in order to guarantee full-capacity production and economic prosperity for the nation. In large private factories, labor-capital consulative councils have been set up.

All problems related to production, labor insurance and workers' welfare may be discussed and settled by mutual agreement between labor and capital at the consultative conferences which also may take up other problems raised by either labor or capital.

The power over administrative and personnel affairs continues to rest with management, but labor has the right of protest and recommendation.

If a problem cannot be solved in a consultative conference. both parties may discuss and study it again separately and seek a solution at a subsequent meeting. Problems which cannot be settled in conference may be brought to the Labor Bureau for mediation and arbitration.

Both parties may appoint a fixed and equal number of representatives for participation in the consultative conferences. In case both parties discuss a special question, they may invite the responsible officials and workers' representatives of a relevant organization to take part in the conference.

The convening of labor-management consultative conferences is one of the most important methods for solving problems of production and administration in private factories. These labor-capital organs have brought new strength to private industry, and serve to ameliorate labor-capital relations.

* * *

THE working class—the class that has assumed the leadership of new China—has, as the common saying goes, stood up. It now faces the great task of constructing a new China; that is, of transforming a backward China into a modern China, an agricultural China into an industrial China, a weak, poverty-stricken China into an independent, democratic, peaceful and prosperous China. The unions under the All-China Federation of Labor are playing a most important part in the rehabilitation and development of industry.

In China today, peaceful building on a colossal scale is under way in every part of the country. The rehabilitation of many branches of industry has reached the point where the highest levels of the past have been reached and surpassed. New factories are beginning to rise and new mines are being opened for exploitation. Mastering modern technique, Chinese workers are producing their first automobiles and tractors, coal cutters and machine tools. The Chengtu-Chungking Railway in Szechuan is a splendid example of the creative energy of the liberated people.

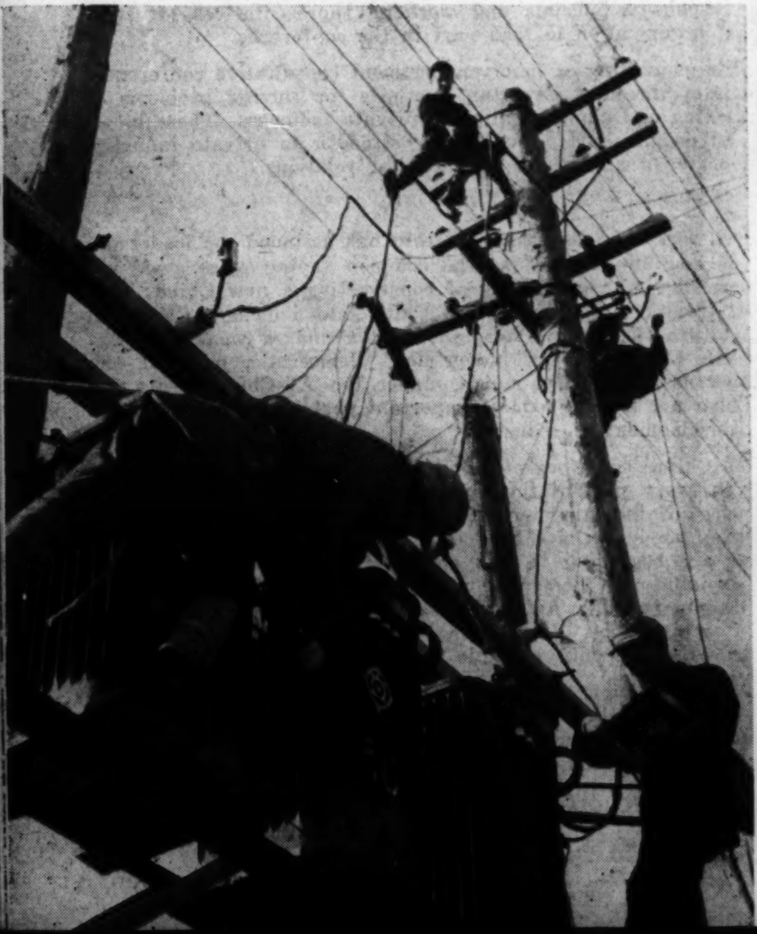
The workers of China are releasing and developing their great creative power. It is this strength which is the main driving force in the building of the new China.

New Power Record

The Tangshan Power Plant in Hopei province, through increasing efficiency and cutting down unnecessary waste, has set a national record by reducing coal consumption to only 0.558 kilogram per kilowatt hour.

★

Frequent checking of transformers is one of anti-waste measures adopted by Tangshan workers.



Engineer Ning Chi-jen conducting class on principles of mechanics for plant workers.

★

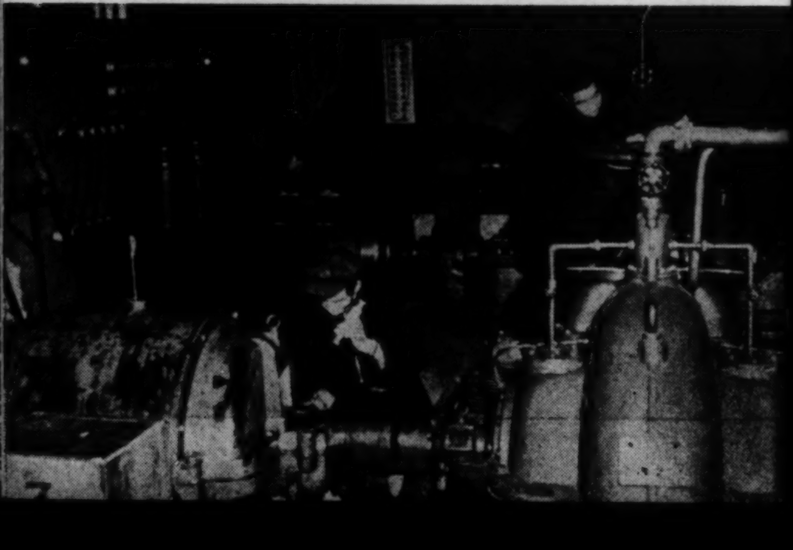
A blackboard chart showing progress of economy drives in Tangshan and Tsingtao power plants.

青島
唐山
5日
10日
15日
20日
25日
10月

Left: Engine room technicians giving instructions to apprentices.

* * *

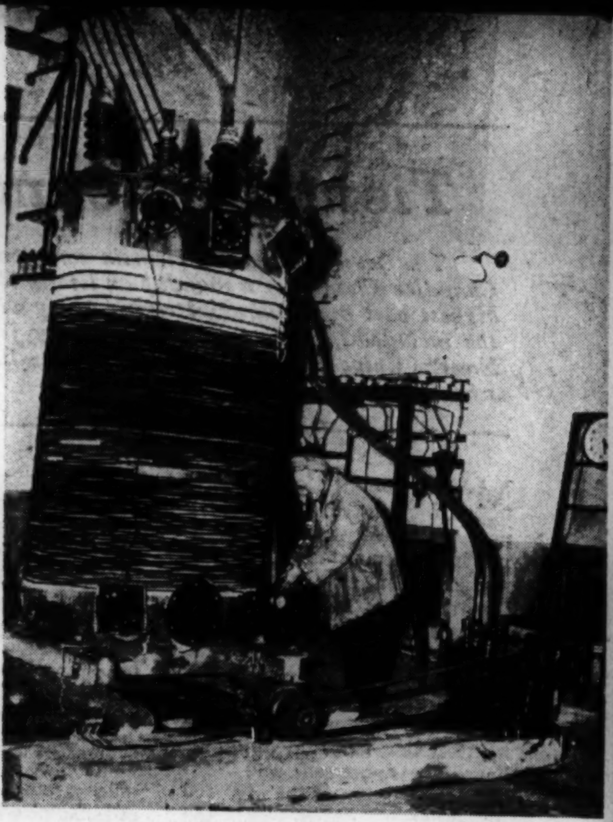
Below: Checking and adjusting water pumps.



Right: Worker using eddy current drying method to examine and repair a plant transformer.

★

Below: Adoption of the "Dispatcher's Board" system has increased administrative efficiency.



Tientsin Roundup

The Review asked its Tientsin correspondent, Betty Chandler Chang, for a roundup on life in North China's biggest port and industrial city. Along with her own, she included two short reports written by Jean Soong, a Nankai University student, and Liu Shu-lien, a middle school student.

MANY construction projects are giving Tientsin a very new look. A postoffice building has risen in the lot where the children saw the circus last summer; blocks of new bungalows have sprung up to house workers, teachers and students; and a university has completed a building, begun in KMT days, for staff apartments. New museum buildings have also appeared, and Nankai University has restored its library razed by the Japanese in 1937. New or renovated buildings are all set back to permit widening of the streets.

There is great activity in the suburbs too, with a vast new recreation ground being readied for this summer. The road leading to it, formerly impassable even for bicycles, is now suitable for motor vehicles. Caravans of carts move out of the city in all directions, laden with building materials. Streets and sidewalks are in good condition after last year's resurfacing work, trees lining the streets are well cared-for, and several pre-war swimming pools were opened to the public for the first time last summer.

The public utilities are extending their services to the people. Public telephones are a new convenience, the People's Bank has branches in every neighborhood, the postoffice undertakes to locate missing persons in any part of China, and money order procedure has been simplified. Railways give passengers better service, especially women and children, with "fall proof berths" free for all small travelers, special cars and attendants for parents with children, first-aid service and library facilities. For some time a train with an all-girl crew has been running between here and Peking.

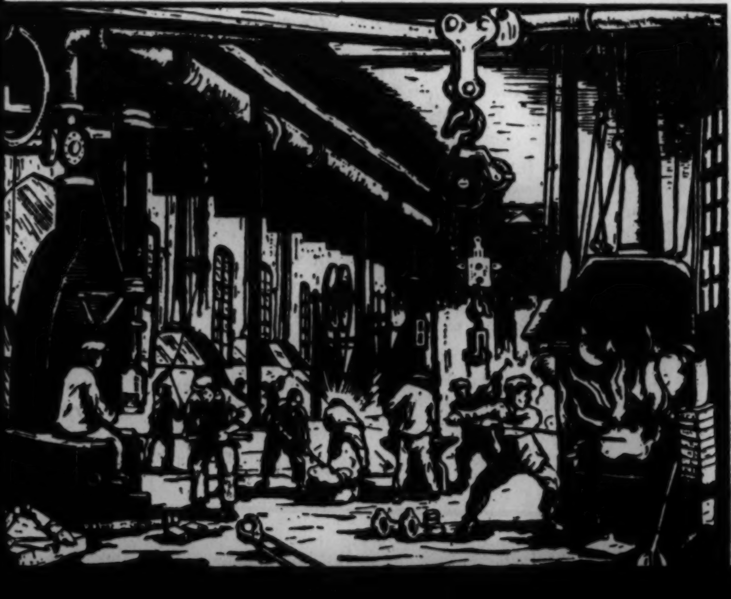
The public schools are becoming centers of all-round education. Primary school pupils have their own cooperative store, barber shop, savings bank, skating rink, and medical service. There's no more urging children to go to school; it's more interesting these days and they love it. Part of classwork, for instance, is going to exhibitions, discussing world events, and seeing special children's movies.

Movies, incidentally, have become so popular that tickets must be bought in advance. Admission prices are low—at most ¥3,000 (15 cents)—and less during holidays.

Spare-time schools have grown by leaps and bounds. Shortly after liberation, workers had to be urged to study, but now enrollment is so heavy that every available schoolroom and teacher is fully used. Grandmothers, peddlers, workers, housewives who never thought of venturing outside the home — all are competing for the chance to study, through entrance examinations. These days, many family quarrels arise over who will study and who will watch the children. Some adults are both teacher and pupil, studying in a higher grade and teaching a lower one.

Besides overcoming illiteracy, the spare-time student has the advantage of belonging to a group that attends municipal functions, special movie showings, and so on. The YWCA gives many classes to women, including languages

Production emulation drive in the forge of Tangshan Railway Factory. — *Wu Kiang*



and the use of the sewing machine, now produced here in great numbers. Many former taxi dancers and prostitutes, after attending spare-time courses, have taken jobs or married.

It is remarkable how family relationships have improved. Yesterday's housewife, counted with servants and children as her husband's possession, has today become a student or teacher and a member of the Women's Federation. She earns money and has taken an equal place beside her husband in society. She discusses current affairs intelligently and is sometimes politically more advanced than her husband.

Children, learning in school the high place given the family unit in the society of new China, have more respect for parents and cheerfully help in household tasks. As one example of the stronger family feeling, my small son came home one day from school and offered to exchange Chinese lessons for English with me; he said his teacher had suggested it and he thought it was a good idea. Formerly, he would never have thought of learning anything from his mother or trying to teach her anything!

* * *

TIENTSIN'S "San Fan-Wu Fan" Exhibition is so popular that it had to be moved from its original site to the much bigger athletic grounds. Admission is free, and serpentine lines of people wind up to each of the three pavilions.

Displays make effective use of posters, models, documents and other materials and photographs. Attendants explain the exhibits, telling how each case of corruption, waste or bureaucracy happened, how it might have been avoided, what is being done to prevent its recurrence.

Many of the clever methods of corruption and fraud exhibited have been used for centuries with impunity by the former ruling classes to keep the people in subjection. The exhibition clearly shows that only since the workers have taken the reins of government into their own hands can such wrong doing be rooted out.

The exhibition makes vividly clear not only the great drain bureaucracy makes on an economy, but also how relatively small waste, day in and day out, mounts up within a year. Much can be saved by the use of local rather than imported stationery, which costs from three to eight times as much. Imperfect match boxes, wasteful cutting of leather, metal sweepings, flaws in textiles ate up enough to build several new factories a year.

One case involved 15 merchants who had taken huge orders from the government for Northeast timber. They demanded a 70 percent advance payment, put the money out in speculative ventures, and delivered long-stockpiled, half-decayed wood to the government. Then they sold the new timber at fancy prices on the blackmarket.

The Municipal Department Store has a big exhibit showing the tricks played on them by dishonest merchants. Dozen lots of turkish towels, looking fine on the outside, with old, dirty and defective towels inside; rubber shoes with worthless soles; and flimsy aluminum utensils that broke in the hand.

The exhibition is educating the people so that they won't allow themselves to be tricked any more. Visitors as they go from exhibit to exhibit, show stern anger; they are filled with hatred of the old capitalist deception and robbery. After the present "San Fan-Wu Fan" movements, crooked merchants and manufacturers are going to have a much harder time trying to fool the government and the people.

BETTY C. CHANG

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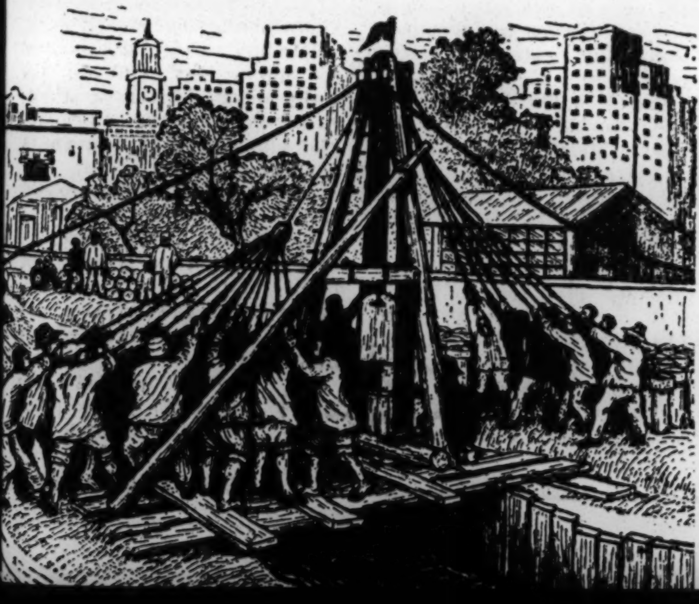
New Tientsin Club

THE Tientsin Club, formerly the luxurious and exclusive Country Club, was taken over by the people's government last September. Originally



built by the British as a Racing Club, it was long restricted to foreign membership, Chinese being admitted for the first time during the Japanese occupation, when the aggressors attempted to win over Chinese elements.

After VJ-Day, the club was turned into the US Officers' Country Club; later, it reverted to the British, who began to admit wealthy Chinese to help pay expenses. Even so, there were only three Chinese members when the club was taken over last year. One businessman bitterly recalled how he and his wife had been shooed off the grounds when they inadvertently trespassed.

While before, people could only peer at the magnificence of the buildings and grounds through the gate, now it is easy to join. Membership fee is only ¥10,000 a month for public workers, ¥100,000 for others. Members may invite guests at ¥2,000 a ticket. There are at present 2,000 members, and it is planned to admit 2,000 more.

There are flower gardens, a children's playground, tennis courts, skating rink, golf links, library, theater, and adjacent to the ballroom is a terrace for summer dancing. An eight-piece band provides music for the regular Saturday night dance. A Chinese or foreign-style dinner costs about ¥5,000 (25 cents).

All these facilities are now available to far more people than they used to be; and the club workers' position has been improved. They now get a day off each week, and have comfortable quarters on the premises. The new club is only one example of the better life that has come to the people of Tientsin.

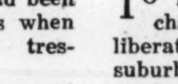
JEAN SOONG

* * *

Tientsin Suburb

TO give a picture of the changes in Tientsin since liberation, let me describe the suburb in which I live. Formerly, the wealthiest people of the city lived here, in mansions fortified by 10-foot walls, electrified wire, and protected by huge dogs. Outside the walls, the garbage boxes invited the explorations of beggars and stank to high heaven in summer.

Ashes were dumped carelessly into an empty lot; here the poor children would play and root about for burnt-out light bulbs and other treasures. Street lights were scarce, and after dark in winter thinly clad women workers hurried home through the pitch blackness, clutching



their infants and empty lunch boxes.

One night I saw a woman standing at the gate of a mansion as big as an ocean liner, which belonged to one of Tientsin's worst traitors. I shall never forget how she cried and raged against the owner, cursing him, his forefathers and descendants for the wrongs he had done her.

But since that day when the PLA came through, knocking on doors and calling out, "Don't be afraid, countrymen, this is the PLA!" my neighborhood has changed almost beyond recognition. The mountains of ashes and garbage are no more; nowadays, a bell rings every morning, the residents bring their garbage containers to the street, the refuse is carted away, and the containers are taken back again. Empty lots are filling up with new buildings, lumber yards, playgrounds.

The traitor, to everyone's relief, has been tried and shot, and his huge house is a hostel, which has sheltered the Panchan Lama and the Korean people's delegation, among others. At the spot before the big gate where the poor woman stood cursing the traitor, the student union cultural troupe performed a dance to welcome the World Federation of Democratic Youth Delegation.

Many more street lights relieve the gloom at night, and in warm weather groups of people gather under them to sing or talk over current topics and problems. The workers still hurry to and fro, but no longer in haggard silence; they are warmly dressed and well fed, and many, in the evening hours, carry books as they laugh and chatter on their way to night school.

I know many more people of the neighborhood than I used to. When I walked along the street, I would often ask myself, "I wonder who that merry old woman is!" or, "Well, that's some fancy hairdo!" Now merry old Mrs. Wang is our group leader and the stylish hairdo belongs to the woman's federation reprepresentative from down the street. The old man who is always in a hurry is our street representative, Mr. Pai. The neighborhood meetings — for San Fan, sanitation, newspaper reading, plans to visit an exhibition—have created a real community for us at last.

LIU SHU-LIEN

Reply to Mr. Abbas—II

Emile Woo

The following letter from Mr. Emile Woo is the second reply* to the article by Mr. K. A. Abbas, which was published in the February issue of the Review. Mr. Woo is a Chinese Volunteer in Korea.

I HAVE been reading your February issue, here at the Korean front, while the American imperialists are barbarously using bacteriological warfare against our volunteers and the civilian population. The most interesting article, I found, was "Discovery of China," by K. A. Abbas, which I managed to read twice over, in spite of the bomb bursts close by.

Before I join the "healthy controversy" over Mr. Abbas' article, I should like to recall my World War II experiences. Toward the end of the war, I spent 16 months along the India-China border, visiting many towns and villages, many in Assam and Bengal, traveling by train, truck and on foot.

I saw our Hindu and Moslem brothers living together, but, except for the town merchants, only a few had even a hut to live in; this was especially true of the laborers on the vast tea plantations, who formed a most radical proletariat. Their only personal property was a piece of cloth each. They slept under the trees and their wages of a few annas a day, far from maintaining life, only left them to starve gradually.

A British major asked me, "Under such circumstances, how can the Indian people hope for independence?" But at the same time, I knew that the British exploiters worked only a few hours a day at high salaries, and occupied beautiful villas with a dozen "native" servants to tend their wants. After two centuries of such rule, it was no wonder that our Indian neighbors "had no milk to offer [their] guests — and sometimes, not even water!"

Of course, this was only one aspect of India, which has had a glorious cultural history and, without doubt, will have an equally glorious future. I was in Calcutta for two weeks, and met an Indian scholar of 70, who discussed Confucius and Laotze with me. But I could hardly hold up my end; I was very young, and knew all too little about our famous philosophers.

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* An earlier reply to Mr. Abbas, from Professor Chen Kuo-hua of Sun Yat-sen University, was published in last month's Review.

I also met an Indian college student, who wondered why Chiang Kai-shek sent his well-trained and equipped troops to blockade Yenan instead of sending them against the national enemy, the Japanese imperialists. I think my friend has got his answer from the events of 1946-49.

ABOUT Mr. Abbas' article, he mentioned the question in some of our foreign guests' minds of whether "a powerful China might take the imperialist road." These people have not considered the new pattern of social revolution in China, which is based upon Marxism. Through our revolutionary experience, we have verified the great Marxist truth that a people which oppresses other peoples can never be free. As an instance, I might mention our land reform policy as it applies to the minority peoples of China.

In Korea, we think that Korea belongs to the Korean people. What they make of their country is up to them. It was only after the Anglo-American forces crossed the 38th parallel, bombed our own territory and occupied our own island of Taiwan that we volunteered to help the Koreans. As soon as "UN" troops withdraw from Korea, we will withdraw also. This is in accordance with the Marxist truth that the emancipation of a nation is up to the people of that nation; others cannot substitute for them.

In his comments, Mr. Abbas raised six questions, most of which the editor dealt with in the introduction to his article. Here, I want only to supplement those remarks.

We Chinese people, just like all other peace-loving peoples of the world, earnestly desire to bring together the peoples of various countries, notwithstanding their differing ideologies, into a common program of peace. But so long as a handful of warmongers in the capitalist countries manage the state apparatus, there is the danger that they might start a military adventure. We shall carry out our Common Program voluntarily and realistically; there will be no difference between word and deed. In contrast, just look at how the Americans have violated the words of the UN Charter in their actions!

AS to the problem of "peacefully transforming the individualist basis of [our] agricultural economy into mechanized collectivization," I would like to cite a paragraph from the New Year's Day editorial of the Peking *People's Daily*, "Welcome the Year 1952 with Confidence and Firmness." It reads, "....in order to set an example for the peasants and enable the state directly to control a part of the basic agricultural product, the development of state farms in 1952 should be greatly increased. The aim is to establish and effectively operate state farms in every province, region, county and even district, provided there is sufficient land. In every area, state farm tool factories or repair shops should be established."

Although the great majority of the rural population after land reform are middle, or even wealthy middle peasants, after several years of new democratic education they will not stubbornly resist collectivization; already many peasants in the areas surrounding the newly-established cooperative and collective farms are clamoring to set up such farms themselves.

INDEED Chairman Mao and Premier Chou are our "far-sighted leaders." But besides hundreds of other great leaders and thousands of cadres, there are millions of students in high school and college who are learning the difference between old and new and the meaning of "service to the people."

In 1950, before I joined the Chinese People's Volunteers, I was studying near Peking. The capital is symbolic of the way the people of New China appreciate their precious cultural heritage, including "history, art, archaeology, classical literature and traditional crafts." Such a heritage is cherished; how different from former days! In the summer I used to go with a group of comrades to the Summer Palace. Nearby was Yuan Ming Garden, which was wantonly destroyed by imperialist invaders at the beginning of the century.

On behalf of a group of intellectuals at the Korean front, I declare that to us, the fatherland means both the traditional culture of our people and their present achievements on the home front in national reconstruction.

Nevertheless, it is true that our generation's knowledge of our 5,000-year-old cultural heritage is somewhat lacking; some of us have concentrated too exclusively on the progressive path. According to an old saying, "Correctness may need recorrecting," we must be more vigilant on this point, and shall take Mr. Abbas' reminder to heart.

Ilya Ehrenburg has also spoken of this. Emi Hsiao in his letter, "New Year Greetings from Abroad," remarks on Ehrenburg's "deep appreciation of the ancient Chinese poet Pei Chu-i; his great interest in Chinese painting, in particular the contemporary artist Chi Pei-shih; his admiration for the actors in Peking and Shaohsing opera; and his indelible impression of the rank-and-file soldiers and peasants who showed their love for their national cultural heritage."

IN conclusion I want to say that as long as the imperialists hold to their definition of liberty and freedom, such liberty and freedom must be limited. See, for example, how the US armed forces are "free" to slaughter old people and innocent children, "free" to rape women and, most horrible, "free" to spread typhus, typhoid, cholera and plague among the people, not only of Korea, but of my own country.

One more point: wasn't it Gorky who originally said that writers and artists are the engineers of the human soul?

I hope the above paragraphs will help to "promote clarification and thus be beneficial to all." As a revolutionary fighter, I welcome criticism and further discussion.

ANCIENT RELICS IN HUAI AREA

LARGE quantities of fossils and relics of both prehistorical and historical ages have been excavated in an area lying between North Anhwei and North Kiangsu along the gigantic Huai River project regions. Highly valuable to the study of China's ancient history, more than 1,000 items have been unearthed by the teams which were sent to the area on December 10, 1951.

Among the treasures excavated are pottery from the Yin (1776-1123 B.C.) and Chow (1122-249 B.C.) dynasties. Relics of the Han dynasty (206 B.C.-7 A.D.) were also discovered.

The archaeological teams are still at work collecting and assorting the various items, and it is believed that further search in the Huai area will result in more valuable finds.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

US Germ Warfare Being Beaten

US forces are using bacteriological weapons on a large scale and in a great variety against both the armed forces and civilians in North Korea, and especially against civilians. This is the opinion of six Korean, Chinese and foreign journalists who have investigated US germ warfare at the Korean front, in the near and deep rear, and in western Korea, especially in the Pyongyang region.

At the same time, the journalists, in a joint statement, declared that "this weapon can be, and is being, met and defeated by close cooperation between the government and people, by mass social consciousness, discipline, and courage. . . . There are no epidemics."

The newspapermen state that evidence is conclusive. They found that the Americans have dropped a great variety of insects infected with virulent diseases of an epidemic nature from planes, or fired them in shells of special design. Many of the insects are of species hitherto unknown in Korea, and others are of native types which do not normally occur at the particular time of year they were dropped.

Various bacteria are carried but the commonest are bubonic plague and cholera. Others included relapsing fever and typhus. The journalists pointed out in their March 28 joint statement that bubonic plague has never been known in the history of Korea, and apart from the outbreak of cholera in South Korea in 1946, this, too has been unknown for 60 years.

In one case, the group gathered evidence from the entire adult population of a village that the insects had appeared after US planes few over and were an absolutely unknown species. The insects were infected. According to the six journalists, "The insects are mostly dropped at night or in cloudy weather by planes flying very low . . . . Every effort seems to be made to drop the insects in or near rivers, streams, ponds and springs, especially in the case of cholera-bearing insects, as in Sonori on February 27, on the Taedong River, which is 20 kilometers from Pyongyang and which provides the capital with its water supply."

The newspapermen reported that some of the insects dropped die from exposure to the cold but many survive and are specially reared and conditioned to extreme cold. "We personally found living flies on ice 10 days after most of them had been destroyed by burning. . . .

"Undoubtedly the Americans are counting on such factors as approach of warm weather to make any epidemic seem natural. . . . The Americans bank on the victims being forced to destroy the evidence in self-defense. However, they cannot succeed in this evasion because there are tens of thousands of eye-witnesses. There are laboratory samples of non-indigenous insects and bacteria unknown in Korea. There is a mass of incontrovertible evidence. . . ."

* * *

THE six journalists also reported that not only have they witnessed the US germ attack, but they have also seen the extensive and successful fight against bacteriological warfare. "As so often before," they say, "the Americans have entirely underestimated the strength of the Korean and Chinese people. The whole nation and army were instantly mobilized to fight this new menace. Total inoculation was ordered and practically every square meter of North Korea cleaned and put under the scrutiny of anti-epidemic committees and groups. Instead of running away from small synthetically-created plague spots and allowing them to spread, the people, with complete confidence in their own government measures, and with medical help from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, have stayed and fought back. At the present stage, it can be said that the Americans have succeeded in killing an infinitesimal number of people by this means . . . every man, woman and child in North Korea is now conscious of this new weapon and how to deal with it. Every resource of the people and government is in action against it, and that as a result there neither is, nor has been, an epidemic."

The joint statement on germ warfare being used by US forces in Korea was issued by Kim Chong Yoon of the *Minju Chosen*, Pyongyang; Chu Chi-ping of the *Ta Kung Pao*, Shanghai, Chungking and Hongkong; Alan Winnington of the London *Daily Worker;* Wilfred Burchett of the Paris *Ce Soir;* Tibor Merai of *Szabad Nep*, Budapest; and Lucian Pracki of *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, Warsaw.

MEANWHILE, on April 2, at a Peking press conference of Chinese and foreign correspondents, the Chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Austrian pro-

THE OLD GANG IN JAPAN

THE vast majority of the 200,000 Japanese militarists purged after VJ Day have been cleared by the Yoshida government, working directly with US occupation authorities. From October 13, 1950, to October 31, 1951, statistics show that more than 177,000 were depurged. During the one-month period from February 8 to March 19 this year 3,469 Japanese were depurged.

Among the more recently cleared have been former ambassador to the US at the time of Pearl Harbor, Admiral Nomura; former viceroy of Tawian, Seizo Kobayashi; former minister of justice Hiroma Matsusaka; Shigetoku Kuroda, former lieutenant-general and convicted war criminal; and Kazuo Aoki, former minister of Greater Asian Affairs and high-ranking economic advisor to the Chinese puppet Wang Ching-wei regime.

At the same time, on March 18, *Reuter* reported from Tokyo that: "One of Japan's biggest wartime trading enterprises, the Mitsubishi Trading Company, which was broken up by the occupation, came together again today under another name. . . . A Japanese government spokesman told *Reuter*: 'This re-amalgamation, though originally barred by the occupation, can now be allowed in certain cases approved by the Finance Ministry.'"

* * *

WHILE the military and financial forces which plunged Japan into defeat creep back into power under US control, conditions in Japan deteriorate and the economic situation becomes more grave. Poverty in Japan continues to grow.

According to *Agence France Presse*, on March 17 from Tokyo, "Victims of human traffic in Yamagata Prefecture in 1951 increased by five times as compared with the preceding year, reflecting the severe depression in the farming communities of Japan. . . . The victims were sold in Kanagawa, Tokyo and other places as farm hands, coolies, factory workers and waitresses . . ." Males and females under 18 years were included among those sold into slavery, *AFP* reported.

fessor Heinrich Brandweiner, gave the eight lawyers' verdict on US germ warfare in Korea. He stated:

"We feel bound to say that our experience in Korea, in the conduct of our investigation, has filled us with horror and dismay at the savagery revealed. We know that there are many, who, like some of ourselves before the journey, will find it difficult to accept the terrible facts established in this report. We, therefore, solemnly pledge our honor as lawyers and as ordinary men and women to the truth of the facts disclosed. We have come from different countries, we do not share a common religion, a common political outlook, or even a common tongue. We have endeavored to perform our task conscientiously with full regard to our responsibilities as lawyers."

The Commission found: "By the deliberate dispersion of flies and other insects, artificially infected with bacteria, against the Korean People's Army and among the civilian population of North Korea, with the intention of spreading death and disease, a most grave and horrible crime has been perpetrated by the US forces in Korea, contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land of 1907, and to the universally accepted law prohibiting bacteriological warfare which was restated in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 . . . the Commission is of the opinion that the American forces are guilty of the crime of genocide as defined by the Genocide Convention of 1948."

Thus, "In the light of these conclusions, the Commission must name those who should be brought to the bar of world justice to answer for these crimes. The Commission has no hesitation in saying that many of these crimes could not have been committed without the fullest knowledge of and planning by the leaders of the government of the USA and of the High Command of the US forces. It, therefore, indicts these people and all officers commanding in the field who are responsible for these crimes, together with all individual soldiers who accepted and carried out the orders contrary to international law."

Australia's Resources

ALTHOUGH, as elsewhere in what was once Great Britain's private preserve, the Americans have been taking over in Australia, both US and British oil companies are busy expandings their holdings in the "land down under."

One reason for the expansion is that "Australia is a safe place for future oil refinery developments," according to an

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company statement quoted in the *Sydney Sunday Sun.* The "export advisors of the AIOC," the paper added, "are doubtful of the long term security of all Middle East countries."

Four of the biggest American and British companies are planning to build or are already building refineries in Australia, according to a statement of the Minister of National Development, O. Beale. The companies include two affiliates of Standard Oil and the British-owned Shell and AIOC.

In January, the *Sydney Tribune* reported the establishment of new refineries as part of the overall plan to turn Australia into an Anglo-American war base. "Oil will be a vital requirement in the plan through which the US and British hope to garrison the Pacific."

At present the government is undertaking to dredge a harbor for the AIOC's projected 3,000,000-ton capacity refinery at Kwinana, at a cost of £3,200,000. Meanwhile, despite Australia's acute housing shortage, £30,400,000 of building materials will be used for this refinery. Power and water services, already insufficient for general needs, will be diverted to the Kwinana refinery.

The AIOC is erecting the giant refinery to handle crude oil from the Middle East, to receive oil now being prospected in New Guinea and, according to one report, to "absorb its technicians from Iran before rival countries grab them."

At the same time, the American Caltex oil company is making an "intensive search" for oil in the northern part of western Australia, according to *The Melbourne Age.* Western Australia already is a bone of contention in the US-British dogfight for Australia's resources. The *Sydney Tribune* reported: "US and British monopolists fight for oil and US companies and BHP (British-controlled iron and steel monopoly in Australia) fight for iron and steel."

* * *

NOT content with oil, iron and steel, the US-British dominators of Australia are hot on the trail of that continent's atomic minerals. According to the chief geologist of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Organization, Dr. C. F. Davidson, Australia is likely to become one of the "Big Five" producers of atomic minerals.

On March 10, *UP* reported from Adelaide in Australia that "Dr. Davidson, with three American atomic experts and the South Australia Premier, has been making an inspection of Radium Hill where much of Australia's uranium is being mined."

On March 25, a *Reuter* report from Canberra stated that the US will "supply the capital and equipment to develop Australia's uranium fields provided America receives part of the ore produced." Three experts of the raw material division of the US Atomic Energy Commission indicated this at a conference with Australian Prime Minister Menzies, *Reuter* reported.

Tying Up India's Economy

INCREASED pressure for bringing "American know-how" to India has pointed up one of India's most urgent and pressing problems—the plundering of her natural wealth and the retarding of her industrial development by Anglo-American interests. Despite "independence" and "free elections," the British, and more and more the Americans, have been extending their control over the Indian economy.

In a speech at Patna in December, the former Indian representative to the International Monetary Fund said: "Britain continues to hold a directing position in the key sectors of our national economy. She controls the jute, oil, coal, mica, manganese, copper and ship-building industries and has commanding positions in finance and banking and in the import and export trade."

On February 27, the New Delhi weekly *Commerce and Industry* reported: "India has exchanged letters with Britain for the continuance, up to June 30, 1957, of the financial agreement of August 14, 1947 (as modified by subsequent letters), which expired on June 30, 1951. . . . Thus, once again, India is tied hand and foot to British economy, this time, however, for over a period of six long years. . . . Turning to the new Agreement (which, in fact, is the continuance of the basic Agreement through exchange of letters involving certain modifications), everyone will be impressed with the utter fatuousness with which our Finance Minister sought to justify it in Parliament. . . ."

However, as elsewhere in Asia, Britain's senior partner, the US, is not content to sit quietly by. Washington's appointment of "liberal" Chester Bowles as new ambassador to India has been an attempt at making US penetration in the form of "aid" more palatable. On January 13, *Reuter* quoted Bowles as saying: "India is the key to Southeast Asia. . . . If we were to put in India an amount equal to the sums we put into China, there is every chance of success."

Despite high sounding platitudes, the Nehru government is handing over new spheres of investment. A large share of the capital in the government's major power and irrigation projects is owned by Anglo-American interests. At the end of 1951, the government concluded an agreement with the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company for the construction of a refinery near Bombay. Officially it will belong to an Indian company, but the latter will control only 25 percent of the stock, the rest being in the hands of Standard-Vacuum. Details published in the Calcutta *Statesman* reveal that the agreement is an unequal one; among other things, the US company has a guarantee that the refinery will not be nationalized for at least 25 years. *Commerce and Industry* declared that the agreement "sets at naught some of the most important of all the policy statements of Nehru and the government of India, in which Indian financial ascendancy was made a crucial test."

Organization of mixed companies like this, in which Indian capital participates but foreign capital rules, is in full keeping with the tactics now being used by the Americans and the British in their efforts to hamper India's industrial development and retain her as a market for their own goods.

Under the guise of giving India technical and financial assistance, such as the Point Four Program, the US is concluding agreements which provide for joint industrial undertakings, but only in such fields as the production of raw materials, primary processing, assembly of motor vehicles out of imported parts, and so forth. This type of agreement actually retards India's industrial development, prevents her from building up heavy industries of her own, and, coupled with a one-sided trade policy tends to make her more and more dependent on the Americans.

The recent Indian elections, in which the united front gained a number of important victories and in which the Communist Party emerged as the second largest in India, was a reflection of the growing awareness and dissatisfaction among the Indian people over present government policy of submission to American and British imperialism to the detriment of national interests.

A short story by Chong Shen

The Small Doctor

IT was midnight in the cotton mill, but the bright light, reflecting from the white ceiling and the spinning machines, made it seem like daylight. The workers on the night shift were in high spirits and went at their jobs enthusiastically, flying along the lanes between the machines as quickly as the shuttles on the looms.

Mei-ching, the girl connecting yarn breaks on No. 12 spinning machine, was well known among the women workers for her outspokenness and her fast work. Now, as she tied yarn breaks, she was thinking of better ways to reduce waste; the less waste, the better the product and more wealth for the people.

Suddenly Ah-feng, the girl working in the next lane, cried out, "The small doctor has come back!" Mei-ching was surprised, not so much by the shout, as by the expression "small doctor." Why, she wondered, should a doctor — even a "small doctor" — come to the workshop at midnight, when there had been no accident?

At the risk of missing several yarn breaks, she leaned out of the lane to satisfy her curiosity. It wasn't a doctor, only San-mei, who had been sent for a training course for health protection work in the workshop. Now the union called her a health protection cadre.

"She's only had two weeks' training," said Mei-ching to herself. "How could she learn about health protection so quickly? No wonder Ah-feng called her 'the small doctor!' "

San-mei, carrying her first-aid kit, was accompanied by the vice-chairman of the union, smiling and proud. The day when San-mei had been sent to the Trade Union Council for training, the vice-chairman had given a stirring talk, pointing out that in two years' time there would be a health protection cadre in every shift in every workshop all over the country.

Mei-ching, remembering his words, didn't feel too impressed with his promise for the future; if all the health protection cadres were to be like Sai-mei, with only two weeks' training....what could she do?

Meanwhile San-mei was

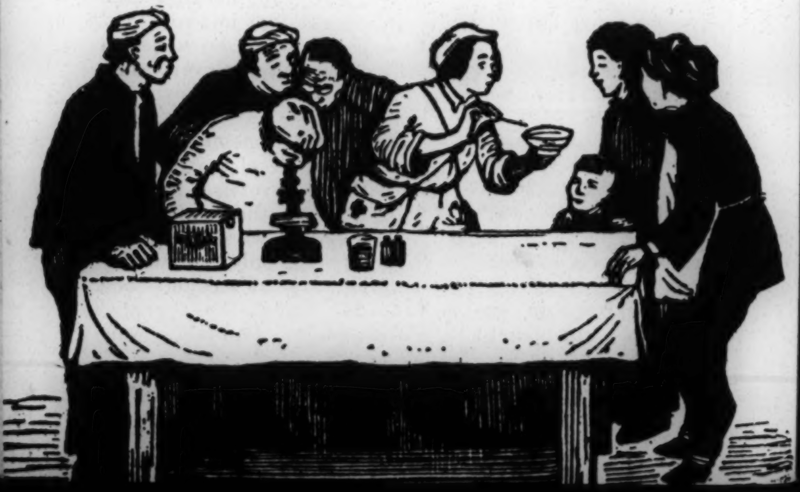
waving to the girls and exchanging greetings as she walked toward the first-aid room with the vice-chairman. "Well, this will be your office if anybody needs your attention," he said as they stopped at the door of a small room, formerly used by the workers as a cloakroom.

"I hope I'll never have to use it as an infirmary," San-mei said, then added quickly, "I mean I hope there'll never be any accidents." She put her first-aid kit on a table and got ready to return to work; she was to keep at her regular job, only using the medical room as the occasion arose.

Mei-ching, as she worked on, could not rid herself of the conviction that it was no easy thing to become a medical worker and that San-mei couldn't do very much after a mere two-weeks' training. "Anyhow," she thought, "we have a good clinic right in the factory yard — less than 10 minutes' walk." But she didn't allow her thoughts to interfere with her work, keeping a sharp lookout for breaks in the yarn.

SAN-MEI'S regular job was tying yarn breaks on No. 15 machine. Because she was an energetic worker and active in union affairs, she had been chosen for the health training course. Now, when she returned to her post, she saw the slogans which had appeared on the walls during her absence. One read, "An inch of yarn saved means one more inch of support for the Resist America, Aid Korea movement. If we can drive the American imperialists out of Korea, we'll soon enjoy as good a life as the people in Soviet Union are having now!"

On another wall were challenges of the workers who were staging an emulation



drive; they were trying to reach or exceed Ho Chien-hsiu's record. San-mei was surprised and happy at the changes in the mill. "If I don't study hard and redouble my efforts," she said to herself, "I'll be left behind in everything!"

MEANWHILE, at No. 12 machine, Mei-ching was also working faster. "Doctor or no doctor," she thought, "I won't let anybody beat me in speed." Noticing several breaks, her fingers flew to connect them. "If I don't catch them quickly, the yarn will be uneven, and won't be up to standard."

Intent on fixing the breaks, she accidentally caught her little finger in the yarn on a spindle. The next thing she knew, two bobbins jumped up and fell, striking her on the forehead. She felt a sharp pain, but disregarded it; her first thought was to pick up and replace the bobbins. The noise attracted the attention of nearby workers, and as Mei-ching was replacing the bobbins, a girl cried out, "There's blood on your forehead!"

Hearing these words, San-mei immediately stepped out to see what had happened, her mind running rapidly over the things she had learned during her first-aid course. She dashed to Mei-ching and took her to the medical room, where she washed away the blood, treated the cut, and bandaged it. Then she gave her two aspirins to relieve the pain. The whole thing only took five minutes.

San-mei worked so quickly that Mei-ching was like a child in kindergarten, listening open-mouthed to everything the teacher says. She followed San-mei to the medical room without question and obediently carried out her directions. At last San-mei said, "Now you're all right; the bleeding has stopped. Although it's only a small cut, you should rest a while."

Suddenly Mei-ching realized that this deft care had been given by the "small doctor."

She felt ashamed when she recalled her first thoughts about the "small doctor," and rebuked herself for such a childish attitude toward something of which she knew very little. The vice-chairman's words had come true, and she herself had been the first one in the workshop to benefit from the health protection cadre.

Mei-ching left the medical room, leaving San-mei to replace her medical equipment in the kit. Passing San-mei's machine, she was surprised to see that the careful and conscientious girl had not forgotten to ask someone to look after it. Then she was struck by another careless act of her own. She had left her machine untended to go with San-mei!

She started to run, thinking that her machine must be in a mess. How could she face the workers of her team at the next meeting, when they would talk about her accident! There must be hundreds of breaks by this time, and her reputation as the girl who always turned out the best quality yarn would be ruined!

When she reached her machine, she got another surprise. Ah-feng, who ordinarily cleaned the machine, had left her cleaning work for the more urgent task of mending yarn breaks. Mei-ching was greatly relieved. "Thanks a lot, Ah-feng," she said as she offered to take up her own work again. "My carelessness has caused so much trouble!"

But Ah-feng refused to allow Mei-ching to begin work again so soon after her accident. "What do you mean, Mei-ching?" she asked as she continued tying breaks. "One person can't run the whole shop; it depends on mutual aid. Each one of us has a share in boosting production. . . . . Now you go and rest a while," and she nodded toward the rest room.

WHEN San-mei returned to her own machine, she thanked Ying-ying, the doffing girl who had been tying breaks. "I'm afraid it has held up your own work," she said, but Ying-ying demurred, and suggested that San-mei go and see if Mei-ching could continue her work, or perhaps send her home.

San-mei came up just as Ah-feng suggested that Mei-ching rest a while, and added her persuasions to San-mei's. Mei-ching finally agreed to go and lie down.

In a soft reclining chair in the rest room, Mei-ching was grateful for the comfort; the blow on her head had been more severe than she had at first realized. The events of the evening passed through her mind, and then her thoughts went back to the day, 10 years before, when she had started to work at the mill. She was only a little girl then, and working conditions had been very hard. The Kuomintang gang rulers and bureaucrats exploited the workers in all kinds of vicious ways; nothing had ever been done for their welfare.

Now, as Mei-ching's thoughts ran on, things were so much better. . . . She regretted her unkind thoughts about the "small doctor" even more; now she could see how good the idea was.

It came to her that there would be more and more things done at the factory to make life better for her and her fellow workers. And right then she vowed that she would make a bigger effort to increase her production.

BOOKS OF INTEREST

CRY KOREA, by Reginald Thompson, MacDonald & Co., Ltd. 16 Maddox St. W. I., London, 1951, with index 303 pages.

IN China, frank criticism and self-criticism have become part of everyone's daily life and are used by the individual to improve his daily work, and by the government to assure that its policies are in accordance with the wishes of the people. Thus, if a friendly visitor offers suggestions or criticism of any aspect of development in new China, his opinions are discussed, weighed and discussed many times again to see if they are valid.

In CRY KOREA, the author, a British correspondent for the conservative London **Daily Telegraph**, has presented some scathing criticism of US policy in Korea, the barbaric actions of American GI's the horrible and stupid method of warfare, the falsity of US reportage, and even the "American Way of Life."

Will his opinions be discussed and weighed by responsible US military and government officials? Or will his book even see the light of day in American bookshops?

The answer is certain: It will not be sold widely in America for the US government cannot let the American people know the terrible fiasco that their "police action" has turned into. In addition, they cannot let the American people know that even their "friendly allies" are disgusted with US aggression, that they resent the chauvinistic attitude of the GI's, that they hate MacArthur and all he stands for like dirt, that they see clearly through US propaganda's fine phrases of "democracy" and "freedom" for the Korean people and recognize

Mrs. Nora Rodd of Canada, head of the Women's International Democratic Federation investigation commission to Korea, looking at the burned out city of Sinuiju, devastated by American "scatter-bombing" raids.

the profits Wall Street gains by such methods, that they are appalled at Truman's and other US bigshots' suggestions for dropping atomic bombs on the Chinese and Korean people, and will have no part of it.

It would blow sky-high the whole facade of "UN" action in Korea, for the American people would read that it was their generals who were running the show, it is the little man from Missouri who decides whether or not to drop atom bombs.

Thus, CRY KOREA will not reach a large reading public in America—the people who should read the book. But it's bound to have a strong effect on America's "allies,"—the British, Canadians and Australians, who know well from their own experience of US high-handed methods the folly of continuing such a war.

That a man who professes faith in Western democracy and in the liberal cause in his own country is bound to have blind spots and contradictions in his own thoughts is shown in this author's presentation. He has accepted on its face value his government's and the US government's propaganda that anything led by "the Communists" must be vile, harmful, deceitful and therefore something to fight.

He states that it was "Russian propaganda" that warned the Korean people that they could expect from the Americans only "pillage, arson, rape, and conquering horrors to make even the followers of Ghengis Khan shudder . . . " And he adds, "Instead there was this easy-going crowd with chewing-gum and candy." That was on page 153. But the other 295 pages of this book are filled with his eye-witness accounts of GI's carrying out pillage, arson and rape, of villages razed to the ground, of hundreds of thousands of refugees wandering over the countryside.

And when he arrived in Pyongyang with the first troops that entered that city after its fall to the US, he wrote, "Pyongyang was still 'warm' from the going of its masters, of the infamous tyrants who had imposed a domination, more cynical and thorough in its gross exploitation of human kind, than anything that has gone before . . . " Thus, he refers to the North Korean

Mother and 3 year-old daughter lie on road where they were killed by machinegun fire from US plane which caught them on way to market.

People's Government as being more cruel, more tyrannical than the Japanese occupiers and would have us believe that it was worse than Rhee's corrupt, fascist dictatorship

In almost the same breath he said that there was no civil authority in hiding in Pyongyang that would emerge to help the UN authorities. Why? If Kim Il Sung's leadership was so tyrannical, why didn't the North Koreans rise up as one man to greet their "liberators?"

How could the author be so blind in not recognizing the mass support the Korean people give their own people's government?

Like so many other liberals, he refuses to face the obvious for that would mean a complete rejection of his own conception of "democracy." Therefore, he has not been able to evaluate or even to mention the heroic fight being put up by the ordinary Korean people, the improvement in their living standards since they were liberated in 1945, the great patriotism and love they have for their own country. With this blind spot, he has no way of appreciating what the British and American troops are really up against in their aggressive war against a liberated people.

As a seasoned war correspondent, Thompson has seen death and destruction in many lands. But in Korea he saw a war that was "impersonal, yet shockingly personal. No longer did men or women or children perish by the sword, neither did the slayers confront the slain, knowing in the giving of death and its acceptance something human. At least responsibility." Instead there is a "veritable mass-production of death." And the aggressors were able to inflict such horrors for they thought of the Koreans only as "gooks." The author says, "I don't think it ever occurred to them (the US soldiers) that these Koreans were men, women and children with homes, loves, hates, aspirations, and often very great courage."

And thus for "gooks," the GI's could without qualms carry out the most ghastly crimes.

The author sees the futility of this, the horror this means for all of mankind if war should spread, and he has made a real contribution to the peace effort in his factual reportage for it serves as a warning to his own countrymen of what their government's present policy, tied to the US shirttail, could lead to.

POW's PROTEST US STRAFING

US and British POW's in Camp No. 1 in North Korea have sent a protest to the UN over the March 16 strafing of their camp by US aircraft. An American committee of 20, representing 186 prisoners and a British Committee of nine, representing 219 British prisoners sent the statement.

In their protest, the POW's pointed out that the exact location of the camp is known to UN forces in Korea as has been noted in letters the men have received from their families.

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 420)

found love of the world youth toward us, and are therefore not in the least afraid of the American invaders since we have friends throughout the world.

CECIL CHUNG

Kunming
April 2, 1952

VIET-NAM'S GAINS

To the Editor:

While the heroic sons of our fatherland and our heroic Korean friends are bravely fighting shoulder to shoulder in a war against the US invaders and have been sorely embarrassing them, we hear from our brotherly neighbor—Viet-Nam—victorious tidings of their liberation war.

During the past three months, the Viet-Nam People's Army has launched a series of three attacks, killing 22,000 French aggressors and liberating Peace City [Hoabinh], southwest of Hanoi. Plans and schemes of the French colonizers and the US interventionists to gain the offensive in North Viet-Nam were thereby destroyed, and ultimately there can be no escape for them from total defeat in their aggressive war.

Just as Korea in the East is one door to our country, Viet-Nam in the South is also a gate to China. Thus, the significance of the Viet-Nam people in their struggles against the Franco-American invaders is not merely confined to Viet-Nam proper, but also greatly strengthens lasting peace in the Far East.

Let us take a look at the French rulers. How frightened they are of the Viet-Nam people's victory. They have now asked their master, Uncle Sam, to save them from defeat and they have recently had many conferences with the US imperialists.

In view of this the Viet-Nam people must heighten their vigilance and continue their gallant fight. We believe that under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh and his comrades, the Viet-Nam people will undoubtedly be able to drive the Franco-American invaders to their graves and will achieve an independent, unified, peaceful and democratic country for which they have been fighting for many years.

LIU CHEN RAY

Hankow
April 5, 1952

BOURGEOIS IDEAS

To the Editor:

Our Student's Association arranged a meeting to discuss the campaign of ideological remoulding. Four of our fellow students gave reports on their past way of thinking.

Kao Nee-sung, a student in the German division, criticized himself for his past misconduct due to bourgeois ideology. He confessed that he had stolen a book from the reference room. A girl student in the English department gave a detailed description of her past life. She was from a landlord and capitalist family and was used to having a great deal of spending money, which she squandered for her own personal pleasures.

A freshman boy reported that although he was from a poor family, he was very ambitious to become rich, and he had spent all his money and much of his time trying to get modern-style Western clothes in order to satisfy his vanity.

A sophomore girl said that she had been very progressive when she was in middle school during the Kuomintang days, and had even become a candidate for the Communist Party.

However, she had been strongly influenced by bourgeois ideology and the objections of her parents, and after liberation she had wasted her time going to American films and reading trashy books and had lost the oppor-

A Worker's Sanatorium on Mount Boss

To the Editor:

On October first last year, we railway workers of Puchen and Pukow celebrated not only National Day but the completion of our sanatorium. Though the establishment of a sanatorium is a small matter, none of us would have imagined during the reactionary Kuomintang days that one day we would have our own on Mount Boss.

Mt. Boss is next to the Puchen Factory, and before liberation we workers were not allowed to live there or even to go up the hill to see the view. Some foreigners, including the former head of this factory, used to live there, and when the foreigners left the Kuomintang officials moved up one by one. Thus, the mountain was always referred to as Mt. Boss. But how different the bosses of those days are from our leaders of today.

Before National Day last year, the Pengpu Branch Committee of the Chinese Railway Union built a sanatorium on the very site that was formerly the domain of reactionary officials.

As all of us wanted to see our rest home before it was formally opened, we workers formed a parade to visit it. We marvelled at the freshly painted doors and bright windows, the well-lighted and clean rooms, and the new coverlets, pillows and thermos flasks. The sanatorium includes a reading room, club room, bathing room, and also a meeting hall.

Thus we now enjoy the happiness of being our own masters. Fan Fu-tsing, an old worker, said, "In former times these houses were built with our blood and sweat for the officials' enjoyment, which they could delight in while we suffered. Now our government builds this sanatorium to improve our health. We can enjoy this good fortune because of the wise leadership of Chairman Mao. Now we must all work well and exert ourselves to reconstruct our country quickly."

HU SHIH LUNG

Nanking
April 10, 1952

tunity to join the Party.

It is inevitable that most of us who come from bourgeois backgrounds have inherited some of the backwardness of this class. If we are to safeguard our peaceful life and reconstruct our country, we must combat this ideology and rid ourselves of it. Thus, we are all actively participating in the campaign of ideological remoulding.

LEE RHUI JOEN

Fuhtan University
Shanghai
April 12, 1952

TEACHERS UNITE

To the Editor:

During last winter vacation, a number of discussion meetings were held in every department in our university centered on the subject of solidarity. The purpose of these meetings was to settle all differences among the teachers in order to clear the way for a better service to higher eductional work.

In one leading department, the department head was at loggerheads with a professor. Their personal grudge was so deep-rooted that in the past the department head spared no efforts to slander the professor, who in turn tried to take retaliatory measures against him.

After nine meetings of the small discussion group the department head frankly owned up to his bureaucratic way of handling things, which has its origin in selfishness and jealousy, and he accepted responsibility for the lack of solidarity in his department.

The professor then admitted his own mistake in trying to retaliate, which had increased the bitterness between them. He said he should have diverted his hatred instead to positive efforts of serving the people.

Both of these professors realized that their differences had seriously affected the solidarity among the faculty, the students and between the students and teachers, and they now have agreed to work together.

In other departments the teachers seemed to get on well together, but after several group discussions, they realized that they had many differences of opinion but some teachers had not dared express themselves for fear of a quarrel.

In order to gain real solidarity, they concluded that they must employ the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, and further improve their ideological outlook.

FANG CING YA

Amoy
April 8, 1952

READER SUGGESTS

To the Editor:

I have become a steady reader of your magazine since 1950. Generally, I find that it gives a factual account of many of the great changes taking place in new China. I also gather from both the form and content of the REVIEW that this magazine should be very appealing to foreign friends of China living abroad.

One suggestion I have which might make the magazine more popular with our foreign friends is for you to give more space to the movies, theater and music. I am sure people would be very interested in knowing something about music in new China.

Y. W. LEE

Shanghai
April 10, 1952

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ON VISIT TO BURMA Chinese Cultural Delegation is shown famous Shwedagon in Rangoon.

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DELEGATION is welcomed at Bombay Railway Station during its tour of India.

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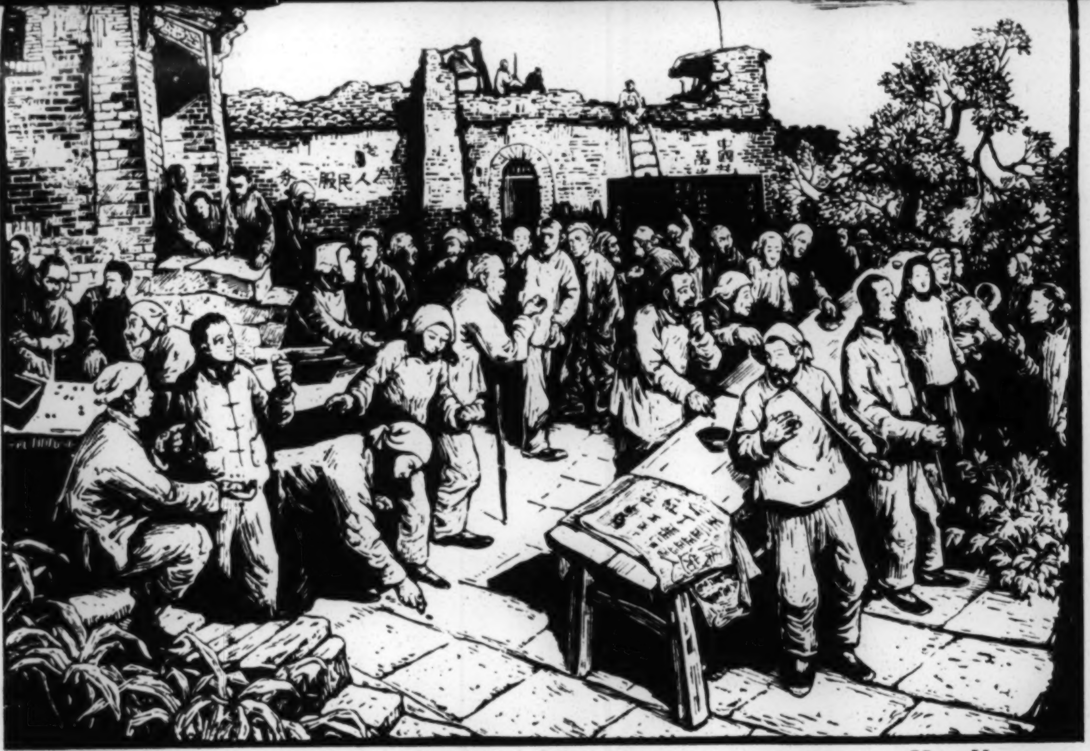
全心全意為人民服務
中國共產黨萬歲

Villagers elect representatives by dropping beans in bowls behind candidates. *Han Yen*

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